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A COMPLETE VICTORY

The Boers Made a Brave Stand, But Were Driven Out.

DETAILS OF THE BELMONT BATTLE.

Pursued For Five Miles By The British Cavalry, They Shot Down Men Under The White Flag.

Belmont, Cape Colony, by Cable.—The entire western division moved on the Orange river Tuesday, and blouacked at Witteputs. Two companies of mounted infantry and a detachment of lancers were sent to hold Thomas' farm. Their pickets prevented the Boers from advancing. The Boers fired cannon and the British artillery arrived on the scene and silenced the Boers' fire. At 2 o'clock in the morning the Guards' Brigade moved steadily forward to a hill a few miles east of Belmont station. The Scots and Grenadiers advanced to within 50 yards of the base, when the Boers poured in a scathing fire, staggering the Guards momentarily, but quickly recovering, they returned a deadly hail into the Boers. The duel was continued for half an hour. When the artillery commenced the Boers evacuated their front position and the Scots' Guards rushed the hill with the bayonet and amid lusty cheers.

The Ninth Brigade then moved forward in extended order, and the Boers started a terrible cross fire from the surrounding hills. The Coldstreams, supported by the Scots, Grenadiers, Northumberlands and Northamptons, stormed the second position in the face of a constant and effective Boer fire. The Ninth Brigade then advanced, the artillery, in the meantime, maintaining excellent practice. The British infantry never wavered and when a tremendous cheer notified them of the charge, the Boers fled and succeded in gaining a range of hills in the rear, in spite of the Lancers' flank movement. The infantry again gallantly faced the fire and the naval brigade came into action for the first time at a range of 1,800 yards. The infantry was well supported by the artillery, and the Boers, unable to withstand the death dealing volleys, retired, and were again forced to abandon some minor positions. The British cavalry charged the Boers and pursued them for five miles. Possession was taken of the Boer laager, and the Boer stores were destroyed.

A special dispatch received at London from Belmont, says that General Methuen's forces numbered 7,000 men and that of the Boers 5,000 men. The engagement was really a series of battles, during which the Boers were constantly carrying off their dead and wounded. The War Office at London has issued the following advices from Cape Town:

"General Methuen further reports that the wounded are doing well. There are over 50 prisoners, including a German commandant and six field cornets. Nineteen of these prisoners are wounded. We are unable to estimate the Boer losses. The prisoners say that Thursday's attack was a surprise, and that is is the only beating they have had. A large amount of correspondence has been secured. The Reservists are doing well. Colonel Pole-Carew replaces Featherstonhaugh in command of the Ninth Brigade."

The Boers hoisted a white flag over their second position, whereupon Lieutenant Willoughby, of the Coldstream Guards, stood up and was immediately shot down. The Boers twice repeated the same tactics.

The London Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Belmont, describing the battle: "The Boers held a position which British troops would have held almost against any force. The British victory is complete. My estimate of the Boer loss is 500 killed and 150 wounded. Mr. Knight, correspondent of the London Morning Post, was wounded. The Boer prisoners are ignorant, dirty and wretched. They say that half their comman, tired of the war, will refuse further service.

$60,000 Mill For Fitzgerald, Ga.

Fitzgerald, Ga., Special.—At a largely attended meeting here, it was decided to erect a $60,000 cotton mill at this place. More than half of the capital stock has been subscribed. The balance is in sight. W. R. Bowen was elected temporary president, and will at once proceed with the preliminary arrangements.

Chairman Jones in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, returned to Washington from his trip to Chicago, where he went to attend a conference of the executive committee. "There was some effort on the part of some outsiders," he said, "to make it appear that very significant business was being transacted by the committee. As a plain matter of fact, there was little or nothing of popular interest in the meeting. It was simply to arrange some matters of organization."

A Successful Test.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—Demonstrations that were accepted as meeting every expectation were made with the Pollak-Virag automatic telegraph invention. Messages were sent over a circuit that extended from the Tribune office to St. Paul and over other circuits that reached to Cleveland and Buffalo and back to the Tribune office. The speed attained over the loop to Buffalo and back reached at one time the rate of 155,000 words an hour, the message traveling 1,080 miles.

Fireman Killed in a Wreck.

Cumberland, Md., Special.—The second section of the Baltimore and Ohio passenger train No. 9, west-bound, known as the oyster train, crashed into the first section in South Cumberland, early Thursday morning, and was badly wrecked. Engineer R. L. Kindle, of Baltimore, stuck to his post on the second section, checking his speed and preventing the telescoping of the passenger section. He was seriously injured and may die. His fireman, Lewis Massey, died in the hospital here.

MEETING OF STATE BAPTISTS.

Programme Includes Addresses by Some Notable Men

The B. Y. P. U. State Convention meets in Asheville in December. The programme arranged for the occasion is as follows:

Tuesday afternoon, December 5, 3 o'clock p. m.—Devotional exercises, led by Rev. S. J. Porter, Morganton, N. C.

3.30.—"The Object of the meeting." Address by Rev. C. S. Blackwell, D. D., of Wilmington, N. C.

4.15.—"A Survey of the Field; Opportunities, Obstacles and Encouragement." Address by Rev. C. L. Greaves, of Rockingham, N. C.

Election of temporary officers.

Greeting to Secretary Chivers.

TUESDAY NIGHT.

7.30.—Song service; provided by the Asheville churches and devotional exercises by Rev. W. H. Reddish, of Wilson, N. C.

8.00.—Address: "The Wave Offering," by Rev. W. C. Newton, Goldsboro.

8.30.—Address by Dr. Chivers.

Address of Welcome, by Rev. J. F. Vines, Asheville.

Response, by Rev. Joseph Fred Watson, Greensboro.

Reception by the Asheville young people.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

9.30.—Devotional exercises, led by Rev. J. L. Cleveland, Chapel Hill.

10.—Address: "The Relation of the B. Y. P. U. to the Church," by Rev. M. D. Jeffries, of Knoxville, Tenn.

10.40.—Address: "The PresentCrisis and the Young Christian," by Rev. C. S. Gardner, D. D., Greenville, S. C.

11.30.—Address by International Secretary E. E. Chivers, D. D., of Chicago.

12.30.—Open conference; questions answered by Dr. Chivers.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

3.00.—Devotional exercises, led by Rev. E. M. Lightfoot, Waynesville.

3.15.—Address, "Our Heritage from the Fathers," by Rev. J. D. Hufham, D. D.

3.50.—Open conference. Discussion, "Shall We Meet Separate from the Convention?" "Shall We Have a Paid Secretary?" "My Experience in the Work," "Opinions and Suggestions." Ten minutes speeches by Rev. R. T. Vann, Rev. R. E. Tredway, Rev. L. Johnson, Prof. J. B. Carlyle, Rev. C. W. Blanchard, Rev. E. A. Brown, Rev. T. Bright, Rev. M. L. Keesler, Rev. Forest Smith, and any one else may be impressed to speak briefly.

Fever at State Normal.

After a remarkable health history for seven years, during which time out of an annual attendance of about four hundred young ladies there has been only one death and very little serious illness, an apparent epidemic of typhoid fever broke out at the Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro. About three weeks ago the girls began to have chills, which were followed with fever. The resident physician supposed malaria in the system was the cause of the trouble. Later there were symptoms of typhoid fever. Three deaths have since occurred, and forty-eight young ladies are sick with fever. Three or four are seriously ill. As there is very little sickness in the town President McIver and others believed there was some local cause for the sickness, and experts were put to work and every part of the building and premises have been inspected. Under the dining room was found a defective sewer, from which a poisonous gas was emitted. The State board of health appointed a committee consisting of Mr. A. W. Shaffer and Prof. W. F. Massey, of Raleigh, and Dr. Dodson, of Wilson, who made a thorough examination of the building and premises. They confirm the report of the local authorities and are satisfied that the defective sewerage and improper drainage have caused the trouble. It was thought best to suspend the exercises of the school until the second day in January, and this was done. All the young ladies except those who are too unwell to travel have returned to their homes, and the sick are in the infirmary receiving the best medical attention.

Briefs.

Mr. J. R. Reynolds, of Winston, has offered to devote $5,000 to the Slater Industrial and Normal School at Winston-Salem for the purpose of erecting and establishing a hospital and nurse training school in connection with the institution. The gift is conditioned upon the efforts of the officers of the school, who must raise a similar amount by 1901.

A fine portrait in oil of the late E. Burke Haywood, M. D., LL. D., has been added to the portraits of distinguished North Carolinians in the State Library.

The auditor returned Wake's tax report because it showed only $180 of stock in building and loan companies. Last year $4,200 was reported.

The crop pest commission has granted license 54 nurseries out of the State and 44 in the State to sell their stock in North Carolina. It is interesting to know that the nurseries in the State range in size from three acres to 225. There is one of 225 acres, one of 150, two of 90 each, and two nurseries of 35 each, which raise only native ornamental plants.

The National Tobacco Workers' Union has organized two branches in Winston, one white and one colored, among the employes of the tobacco manufacturing firm of Brown Brothers' company. This firm will hereafter employ only the members of this union. The organization has a large membership in the north and west, among factories outside of the trust.

It is intimated that the type of fever at the State Normal and Industrial College is so low as to look a good deal like typhus. The latter is very rare now.

North Carolina now ranks fifth in the number of female colleges and in the attendance thereat; only New New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Maryland ranking this State.

The preliminary trial of the turbine torpedo boat Viper, took place at London recently and was successful. She developed a speed of 32 knots. The official trials will follow in a few days.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Report Shows Heavy Increase in Expenses.

A corrected copy of the penitentiary financial statement has been sent the State Treasury Department. One of the officials there said: "On one side of this report appears a charge for making an inventory of a farm and on the other side a credit for taking an inventory. This none of us can understand. Here is a statement showing the cost of the management and clerical labor per month before this year and this year. It used to be $298 for a superintendent and a clerk. Now it is $809, the latter including superintendent, purchasing agent, stenographer, clerk, book-keeper and executive board. The penitentiary this year got at least $35,000 from last year's products. The expenses of running things this year as compared with last year are as 7 to 3."

Unknown Man Killed.

A horrible accident occurred on the railroad track at Twelfth street in Charlotte Saturday night. A young unknown white man was literally ground to pieces under the car wheels. Just how he came to his death is not and never will be known, but investigation made by the railroad authorities discovered that the man was struck by a shifting engine at Twelfth street, and was dragged from there to the Gingham Mill, a distance of several hundred yards.

Receipt in Full.

Mr. E. C. Beddingfield Saturday wound up his connection with the North Carolina Corporation Commission. Dr. D. H. Abbott, the Supreme Court appointee, called on Treasurer Worth and presented his claim for back salary. Treasurer Worth consulted Governor Russell, who advised him not to pay the claim. He refused accordingly. Dr. Abbott thereupon made demand upon Mr. Beddingfield for the salary the latter had drawn for his services as commissioner. Mr. Beddingfield paid over the money and took a receipt from Dr. Abbott in full.

Fever Patients Improving.

It is learned that the fever patients at the Greensboro Normal College are, with two or three exceptions, improving. For the past week, says the Greensboro Record, nurses have been in demand at the Normal and scores of the best women in Greensboro—young girls and mature matrons—have donated their services and take night about helping in the work. The thought of contracting the disease does not enter into their calculations.

Chapel Hill Iron Mine.

It is learned that the new machinery ordered some time ago for Gen. Hoke's iron mine near Chapel Hill has arrived and is being put in as fast as possible. The main shaft is nearly 100 feet deep. Capt. Lawton, who is in charge of the mine, says the ore will average 50 per cent. of pure iron. The ore from this mine is sent to the furnace at Greensboro to be smelted. With iron at its present high price the mine is understood to be paying handsomely.

State News Notes.

Secretary of State Thompson is rapidly re-arranging the land grants in his office by counties, alphabetically and chronologically. Among the scores of thousands of grants are those given by Earl Granville, which cover pretty nearly the whole Northern half of the State. All the grants are in pasteboard filing cases. Some counties have an enormous number. Bladen and Buncombe and Wilkes are notable in this respect. In 1885 the placing of grants in boxes by counties ceased and the system of numbering began. For some unexplained reason this began at No. 7,000. In the 14 years which have elapsed no fewer than 6,936 grants have been issued, or pretty nearly 500 a year. The last number is 13,936. This system is much more convenient and makes it very easy to find a grant.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Association of Academies will be held in Raleigh in the Senate Chamber of the capitol on Thursday and Friday, December 28th and 29th.

Waynesville has a knitting mill proposition, the projectors of the enterprise offering to invest $35,000 if local capitalists will subscribe for $10,000 of the stock.

There will be a special meeting of traveling men held in Charlotte on November 30.

One cotton mill in Henderson is doing well as evidenced by the fact that it has three times enlarged.

George Glass, of McLeansville, N. C., while out in the woods cutting timber recently, was struck by a falling limb which hit him on the head, knocking him down senseless. It was some time before he became conscious. At last account he was improving.

The work of placing in position the steel toll-bridge over the Yadkin, between Rowan and Davidson, is within ten days of completion. An intercounty celebration of the opening of the bridge to traffic is proposed to be held on the spot.

Captain W. A. Ramsey, who has finished surveying the lands comprising the Anson State farm, reports that he has discovered thereon, in unlimited quantities, an excellent grade of roofing slate. If this be true and we have no reason to doubt it, it may be that the State has come into possession of a veritable bonanza in the purchase of this farm.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Lalla Ruth Carr, daughter of General J. S. Carr, of Durham, and Mr. William F. Patton, of Clearfield, Pa.

General Funston is not only a hero but a truth teller as well. He won't accept a sword with an inscription on it, purporting to quote an expression never used by him. While he did not say he could hold a certain position until his regiment was mustered out, no one doubts that he would have done so had it been necessary. Nevertheless, one must admire the spirit of a man who doesn't want glory that is not belonging to him. Such men are not too common.

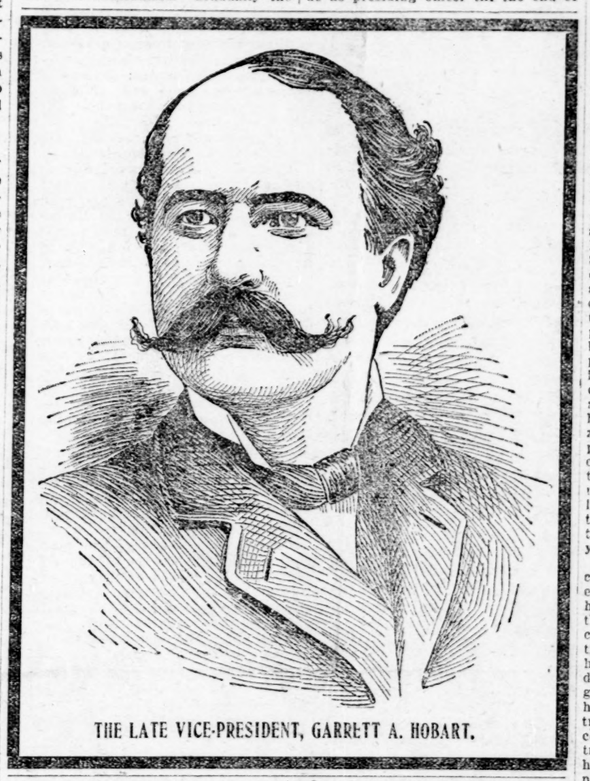
HOBART IS DEAD.

The Vice-President Passed Quietly Away After A Long Illness.

THE END CAME TUESDAY MORNING.

Peaceful Termination of a Brilliant Social and Political Career—A Proclamation.

New York, Special.—Garrett A. Hobart, Vice- President of the United States, died at his home in Patterson, N. J., at 8.30 Tuesday morning. At his bedside were Mrs. Hobart and his son, Garrett A. Hobart, jr., together with Dr. William K. Newton and his wife and Private Secretary Evans. Mr. Hobart's death had been expected for some hours. The beginning of the end came Monday afternoon, when there was a sudden failure of the heart and from this attack Mr. Hobart never rallied. He had been sick for a long time and had suffered frequently from heart failure, and his strength had been undermined. Gradually the



THE LATE VICE-PRESIDENT, GARRETT A. HOBART.

failure of the heart's action became more apparent and soon after midnight Monday night Mr. Hobart became unconscious. He remained in that condition until his death. Mr. Hobart's death was due directly to angima pectoris, complicating myocarditis. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, at Patterson, and the interment at the family plot at Cadar Lawn, where the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart was buried six years ago. Rev. Mr. Magee will preach the sermon. The church can accommodate no more than 800 persons, and as thousands will be eager to attend the services, it was suggested they be held in the armory, which will accommodate 10,000 persons. It is known, however, that Mrs. Hobart wishes the funeral to be as quiet as possible and there is little likelihood that the programme will be changed. The mayor and aldermen of Patterson have suggested that the body lie in state at the city hall on Friday, and this suggestion will probably be carried out.

The pall bearers have been selected, but their names will be withheld until after they have been notified and have accepted. Nearly all the representatives of foreign nations in this country have sent messages of sympathy to Mrs. Hobart. One of the first to express his sorrow at the death of Vice-President Hobart was President McKinley, who had been notified by telephone by Private Secretary Evans. Attorney General Griggs, who was in Washington, telegraphed that he would return to Patterson at the earliest possible moment, and he is expected to take charge of all the details of the funeral.

Among others who sent messages of condolence were Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador; Count G. de Lichtervelde, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Belgium; Count Cassini, Russian ambassador; former Vice-President Stevenson, Admiral Schley, Governor Voorhees, of New Jersey; United States Senator Sewell, of New Jersey; Senator Hanna, of Ohio; General A. Alger, Senator Foraker, Senator Fairbanks, General Castillo, civil governor of Santiago, and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

The News in Washington.

Washington, D. C., Special.—All the flags in Washington were half-masted out of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hobart. The announcement of the Vice-President's death, while not unexpected, came as a distinct shock, and cast a deep gloom over the city where he was loved and honored. The news was first received at the White House 10 minutes before 9 o'clock, in a private message from Patterson. The flag over the Executive Mansion was immediately hauled down to half mast and the doors of the mansion closed to the public.

The President was deeply affected by the telegram announcing his colleague's death, and at once dispatched a telegram conveying the sympathy and consolation of himself and Mrs. McKinley to Mrs. Hobart.

By the death of Mr. Hobart, Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, becomes President pro tempore of the Senate and will discharge all the duties of the Vice-President as presiding officer of that body. The Senate rules specifically provide that no election is necessary at the beginning of the session. Senator Frye accordingly will continue as presiding officer till the end of President McKinley's administration, unless he chooses to resign or the Senate wishes to elect another Senator to the office.

After the cabinet meeting the President issued the following proclamation:

"By the President of the United States:

"A PROCLAMATION.

"To the People of the United States:

"Garrett Augustus Hobart, Vice President of the United States, died at his home in Patterson, N. J., at 8.30 o'clock Tuesday morning. In him the nation has lost one of its most illustrious citizens, and one of its most faithful servants. His participation in the business life and the law making body of his native State was marked by unswerving fidelity and by a high order of talents and attainments, in his too brief career as Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, exhibited the loftiest qualities of upright and sagacious statesmanship. In the world of affairs he had few equals among his contemporaries. His private character was gentle and noble. He will long be remembered and mourned by his friends as a man of singular purity and attractiveness, whose sweetness of disposition won all hearts, while his elevated purposes his unbending integrity and wholehearted devotion to the public good deserved and acquired universal respect and esteem.

"In sorrowing testimony of the loss which has fallen upon the country, I direct that on the day of the funeral the executive offices of the United States shall be closed and all posts and stations of the army and navy shall display the national flag at half mast, and that the representatives of the United States in foreign countries shall pay appropriate tribute to the illustrious dead for a period of 30 days.

"In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(Seal.) "Done at the City of Washington, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and twenty-fourth.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

"By the President:

"JOHN HAY, Sec. of State."

Revolution Gaining Headway.

Kingston, Ja., By Cable.—The British steamer Atrato from Barranquilla Tuesday and Colon Friday, reports a widespread revolutionary movement in Colombia and a grave outlook. Her cargo she landed with difficulty and she was unable to secure an outward cargo owing to the suspension of inland transportation. The government is recruiting an army by impressment under naval law

Military Strength.

In the table of the armed strength of various countries it is customary to put Russia first among the nations of the world, with an active army of 1,125,000 soldiers, a first reserve of 2,500,000 and a second reserve of 1,375,000, bring up the total number of available soldiers on a war footing to about 5,100,000, as against 5,000,000 in Germany, 4,800,000 in France, 2,500,000 in Italy, 1,600,000 in Austria-Hungary, and 1,000,000 in Turkey.

Briefs.

Mrs. Stuart, of Richmond, Va., has been elected recording secretary of the international board of Women's and Young Women's Christian Association, also of Richmond, was elected one of tion, at Memphis. Mrs. W. R. Mason,

It is announced that the Union Stock Yards, a big new Richmond, Va., enterprise, will be ready for business by December 15th, and the Richmond abatoir, a large adjunct undertaking, will begin operations by January 15th.

The second week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux began in New York with seven jurors in the box, and at the adjournment the number was still seven, no juror having been selected during the day's examination.

The former Baltimore and Liverpool liner Queensmore, now known as the Manchester Enterprise, has foundered at sea. All hands were saved. The news of the disaster reached Baltimore Tuesday from Cape Henry, when the Donaldson Line steamer Lekonia passed in from Antwerp

The Italian bark Fablo, Captain Belgiano, from Naples, September 2th, for Pensacola, Fla., was caught in a storm and damaged while trying to make Kingston, Jamaica. She struck on the Palisadoes Saturday, and is now a total wreck

SKETCH OF HOBART'S LIFE.

He Began a Poor Boy, And Worked His Way to The Top.

Garrett A. Hobart was eminently successful both in business and politics. His reputation as a man of affairs and one of the shrewdest business men in the country was perhaps greater than his reputation as a political leader and statesman, until his election to the vice-presidency, three years ago. Mr. Hobart was born in 1844, at Long Beach, N. J. His ancestors on his father's side were English and on his mother's side Dutch. Thirty-three years ago he was graduated from Rutgers College, and began teaching school. Three months later he entered upon the study of law with Socrates Tuttle, a prominent lawyer in Passaic county, and who was at that time mayor of Patterson.

Young Hobart is said to have arrived at Patterson with but $1.50 in his pocket and from this small beginning made his way unaided to wealth and prominence. In 1869, he was admitted to the bar, and the same year he married the daughter of Mr. Tuttle. Mr. Hobart made his way rapidly to the bar of his native State, and his bent led him early into politics. In 1871 he was made counsel of Paterson, and in 1872 was elected to the State Assembly, of which body he was chosen Speaker in the following year. Even during these early years he displayed that accurate knowledge of men and exhibited that wonderful executive ability which were the key of his later success, both in business and politics. At the end of his second year in the Assembly, he retired to devote himself to the law and to the numerous business interests with which he had become identified. But the demands of his party would not admit of his remaining long in private life, and in 1876 he was elected to the State Senate, of which body he was chosen President in 1881. During his service in the Senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and was the author of many measures of importance which are now on the statute books of the State of New Jersey. His party became more and more exacting in its demands upon him. He was recognized as a safe and guiding hand, and from 1880 to 1891 he was at the head of the State Republican organization of New Jersey, and as such planned some of the most brilliant campaigns conducted by his party in the State. From 1884 to 1896 he was a member of the national Republican legislative committee, and had much to do with the management of the national campaign during those twelve years.

During all these years his business connections became broader and broader. His keen insight into affairs made his advice and counsel of such value that he was sought after by the largest corporations in the country and at the time of his election as Vice President he was a director in no less than 60 different companies. Probably the greatest honor which he attained was his selection as one of the three arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association, composed of 37 of the most prominent trunk lines of the country. Through his business connections and his law practice he built up a large fortune.

After his nomination and election to the vice presidency on the ticket headed by Mr. McKinley, he came to Washington and took up his residence in the old Cameron mansion, adjoining the site of the historic old Seward house, on Lafayette square, where Blaine died. Mr. Hobart's residence during the past two years has been the scene of many delightful social affairs. Socially the Vice President and his charming wife divided the honors with the President and Mrs. McKinley. Vice-President Hobart's genial temperament and charming personality made him very popular, not only in the Senate, over which he presided with dignity and ability, but with all who came in contact with him. Mr. Hobart left but one child, Garrett A. Hobart, Jr., a boy of 14. Fanny, a girl of 22, died in 1895 in Italy, while there with her parents.

Mr. Hobart was a popular presiding officer, and a good parliamentarian. It had been the habit of most Vice-Presidents to refer closely disputed points to the Senate for decision. Mr. Hobart, however, usually decided all such questions himself, especially if they involved parliamentary law, and the rule did not provide for decision by the Senate. He was quick in disposing of business at his desk, and proceedings were never delayed through any indecision on his part. His firm and impartial manner won the respect of all Senators, while his genial and pleasant disposition made him one of the most popular men who ever filled the high office which his death leaves vacant.

Telegraphic Briefs.

It is reported that the famine area in British India and in the native States this year amounts to 350,000 square miles, with a population of over 30,000,000. Under the system of famine relief which has been evolved at Simla, during the terrible famines of the past, the whole of the affected area has been covered with a network of relief stations. While it will be impossible to overtake the tide of distress in all the districts such good use has been made by the administrators of the time when it became certain that a famine was inevitable that it will not be necessary to call for outside help. Lord Curzon's appeal recently made to wealthy natives has met with gratifying success.

The one hundred and thirty-first banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held at Delmonico's Tuesday night, and brought together 500 representative business men of New York. There were also a number of distinguished guests, including Governor Roosevelt, Senator Thos. C. Platt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Speaker Reed, Whitelaw Reid, President Seth Low, of Columbia University; A. T. Hale, of Yale University; Major Wesley Merritt and John Barrett, ex-minister to Siam.

A Richmond dispatch says that investigation of the report that in Lee county young Tate had shot and killed Evan Bledsoe, the slayer of Tate's father, in pursuance of a vow to avenge the death of his father, who was killed by Bledsoe a few days ago, shows that the report was a mistake.

RESTING IN PEACE.

Remains of Vice-President Hobart Interred Saturday.

SIMPLE SOLEMNITY OF FUNERAL.

Tribute to the Memory of the Great Statesman, Who Died Tuesday of Last Week.

Paterson, N. J., Special.—With the impressive religious services of the Presbyterian church, and with the dignity due to his high office, all that is mortal of the vice president, Garrett A. Hobart, was committed to the earth Saturday afternoon. The president, Secretary of State John Hay, Chief Justice Fuller, Former Vice President Levi P. Morton, Former Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of the Interiorr Hitchcock, the supreme court judges, members of the senate, members of Congress and the vice president's personal friends, filled the beautiful church of the Redeemer and with moistened eyes and bowed heads testified silently and eloquently to his worth as a statesman, friend and neighbor.

Through the west window from the centre of the stained glass Maltese cross pierced a shaft of crimson that shed its light around the catafalque and bathed the orchids, narcissus blossoms and white roses in bright tints. The eye of the clergyman traveled along, the shaft of light to the cross as he repeated the words, "The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

The chief magistrate of the country bowed his head in his hand. He was visibly agitated. There was scarcely a dry cheek in the crowded edifice, and the widow was apparently the most composed.

All the pomp of an official pageant, which was omitted in deference to the wishes of the deceased, could never have equalled in impressiveness the scene in the church. The imposing and solemn strains of Chopin's funeral march filled the edifice with its solemn melody as the casket was borne up the aisle on the shoulders of the stalwart capitol police and placed upon the bier prepared for it in front of the pulpit. Following it came the pallbearers, members of the senate. Following them came the family, the widow and her son, President McKinley, the government dignitaries and intimate friends. They all sat close around the casket.

On every side of it the floral offerings were banked in a wealth of beauty and color. The funeral services were opened by Rev. Dr. Charles S. Shaw, who read a portion of the 90th Psalm, verses 1-6 and 10-12. This was followed by a selection from Job xiv, verses 1-2 and 7112, and concluded by a reading from the 15th chapter of I Corinthians. After a prayer, 60 male voices filled the church with the beautiful melody of "Nearer My God to Thee."

After the sermon, in which the business, statesmanlike and social qualities of the deceased were extolled, the Orphans' club sang a chant by Chawatal. Dr. Magie then pronounced the benediction, and in the same order that it arrived, the funeral procession left the church. As the casket was borne down the aisle and out into the porch the vast multitude, which could hardly be kept under control by the police and soldiers, uncovered, and when the president appeared with bared head, leaning on the arm of John Hay, there was only a murmur of greeting. Through a long lane of thousands of uncovered heads the cortage wended its way to Cedar Lawn cemetery, where the body was placed in the receiving vault.

The city wore its most sombre garb in mourning. All the mills, big business houses and stores were closed. The municipal buildings, banks and factories looked gloomy in draperies of black and purple. On every hand were signs of grief for the loss of New Jersey's statesman.

Out of deference to the wishes of Mrs. Hobart there were no visitors to Carroll Hall except the immediate relatives of the family. The body of the vice president rested in its casket of oak on the catafalque in the library. His right hand rested lightly on his breast, and held a bunch of violets placed there by his widow. On the coffin was a bunch of calla lillies, a sheaf of palm and some smilax and roses.

Around the room were many floral tributes, conspicuous among them being several pieces from the White House conservatory. The coffin lid bore the inscription:

1844.
Garrett A. Hobart.
1899.

The service at the house was brief and simple. It was held in the library, which was banked with flowers sent by friends of the dead vice president. Mrs. Hobart, with her son, Garrett A. Hobart, Jr., sat near the head of the casket, while near her were grouped the president and his cabinet, judges of the supreme court, the honorary pall-bearers and the immediate friends of the family and the family servants. The Rev. David D. Magie offered the prayer and read a passage of Scripture. The president, cabinet and supreme court judges and those present took a last look at the face of the dead, the casket was closed and all that was mortal of Vice President Hobart was carried out to the hearse.

There was never gathered in New Jersey, and seldom in any part of the United States, so many mourners of eminence in the nation. They represented distinct stages of our national life, combining the history of tremendous civil strife now buried with the marvelous record of progress following the days of Lincoln, and marking the epochs that came with the lamented Garfield and the living President McKinley.

In the throng were senators from States that were Territories before the war and for years after. There was Hoar of Massachusetts, representing the old and Beveridge of Indiana representing the new in national life. There were John W. Daniel of Virginia, representing the Confederate soldier, and Hawley of Connecticutt standing as a type of the Union veteran, each of them as senators mourning the loss of their presiding officer. There was Jones of Arkansas, arm in arm with Frye of Maine.

From every State came men of broad culture and prominence in national affairs to honor the memory of the illustrious American, whose acknowledged ability had won him a foremost place among men of the time. More than three-fifths of the senate and nearly half of the members of the house of representatives were in the church with the governors of one-third of the States. Before the body arrived at the church the members of the United States senate and house of representatives, distinguished men from the States of the Union and representatives of the New Jersey legislature and supreme court were seated. This left room only for the funeral party from the house.

Organ prelude by A. Mortimer Wiske, from Chopin and Beethoven.

Reading of Scriptures and prayer by Rev. Charles D. Shaw of the Second Presbyterian church of Paterson.

Hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," by the Orpheus club.

Address and prayer by Rev. Dr. Magie.

Anthem, "Weary Hands," by the Orpheus club.

Benediction by Dr. Magie.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

A posse captured a negro who had assaulted Mrs. John T. McClure, near Jackson, Ga., on Monday, riddled him with bullets and buried him in a swamp.

Fertilizer manufacturers of New York, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama held a secret meeting at Montgomery, Ala., it is believed, to effect a combination.

The Havana-American Cigar Company, capital $10,000,000, began business at Tampa, Fla., by taking possession of three factories recently purchased. It is announced that the company will remove to Tampa at once, the establishments of S. Hernsheim Bros. and Co., of New Orleans; Eugene Vallen and Co., of Chicago, and D. L. Trujillo and Sons, of Key West.

A New Orleans dispatch says that Archbishop Chappelle, apostolic delegate, has received official notice that Mgr. Donato Sbarretti, auditor of the apostolic delegation in Washington, D. C., had been appointed by His Holiness, the Pope, bishop of Havana.

Mayor S. B. Price, of Macon, Ga., died Wednesday afternoon of intersusception complicated by peritonitis. Mr. Price was one of the most widely-known public men in Georgia, and he served with distinction in the Confederate army.

The Donaldson Line steamship Lokania, Captain McNeill, arrived at Baltimore Wednesday morning with the crew of the British steamship Manchester Enterprise, which foundered on November 15th, 480 miles southeast of Cape Race. The rescued men number 53, of which nine are cattlemen returning from Liverpool. The Manchester Enterprise sprung a leak during a severe gale on November 13th.

The Carter Steel and Iron Company was organized at Knoxville, Tenn., Saturday, with a capital stock of $600,000 and the privileges of increasing it to $5,000,000. The new company has absorbed the Blue Springs Mining Company, the Helen Maud Iron Company, the Stoney Creek Iron Company and secured valuable iron mines in Carter county, Tennessee. New York capitalists are interested.

The North.

Thieves cracked the bank of Milton (Wis.) and secured $300 in cash and $3320 in stamps and bonds.

One thousand coal miners will return to work in the Evansville (Ind.) section at an increase of wages to 66 cents a ton.

Colonel W. J. Bryan received $250 for a lecture on "Pending Problems" at the University of Arkansas, at Fayettesville, on Thursday, and donated the money to the institution.

Francaise Bock, arrested at New York, charged with smuggling 1,750,000 imitation pearls into this country, yesterday waived a hearing and was sent to jail in default of $5,000 bail.

President McKinley has decided that it will be impossible for him to go to Tennessee to greet the troops returning from the Philippines.

A bad wreck occurred three miles east of Coshocton, O., on the Cleveland division of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad in which three persons lost their lives and 20 were injured. The killed are: Moses Caton, Asbury Luma and 'Squire Wes.

Foreign.

The Dolphin has sailed from Port of Spain for the mouth of the Orinoco River to survey a dangerous shoal.

Count Mouravieff, Russian Foreign Minister, has suggested a revision of the treaty of commerce with this country, signed in 1832.

Queen Victoria has congratulated Lord Methuen on his victory over the Boers, at Belmont, Cape Colony.

Skirmishing has occurred in Natal, but no further important battle.

M. Delcasse, French Foreign Minister, said in the Chamber of Deputies, at Paris, that he favored mediation in the South African war, but did not deem it proper to take the initiative.

Emperor William visited Blenheim, England, as the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

Trouble has again occurred in Somoa, and some of the native chiefs and their followers have been fighting.

General Otis, in a dispatch from Manila to the War Department at Washington, says the Filipino government has been broken up.

Senor Bautista, president of the Filipino Congress, has surrendered to General MacArthur.

General Wood, military governor of Santiago province, Cuba, has sailed for this country to confer with President McKinley.

Miscellaneous.

The four candidates for the minority leadership of the House, Representatives Richardson, De Armond, Bankhead and Sulzer, are in Washington—Representative Wachter was again in Washington, urging the purchase of additional ground for the Baltimore Customhouse.

Representative Mercer, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, anticipates very little activity in his committee this year

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IT DEPENDS UPON WHOSE OX IS GORED.

We notice that a number of the machine Democratic newspapers are attacking the Supreme Court for its decision in the case of Abbott vs. Beddingfield. The Raleigh Post charges that the court has made out of the famous decision of Hoke vs. Henderson "a veritable rubber-neck to be stretched as partisan vicisitudes may suggest, and made to cover or discover a multitude of sin."

The Post and other machine ballot-box stuffing organs should look back over their files and see what they themselves said about Hoke vs. Henderson, and also about the court when this same court in the case of Wood vs. Bellamy applied the same doctrine as applied in Abbott vs. Beddingfield to put a Populist out of office and put a Democrat in. These same Democratic papers then thought that Hoke vs. Henderson was a great decision and they even went so far as to praise this present court for upholding that doctrine. It seems now that these papers had no conviction on the matter, but all of their praise was due to the fact that the decision put a Democrat in office. Their howling seems to depend entirely upon whose ox is gored, with utter disregard to principal, justice, law or consistency. But it is not surprising that a party machine, headed by a man like Simmons which doesn't hesitate to stuff ballot-boxes steal votes and commit perjury to get an office, yea, which will go even further, as this party machine did in the last campaign, and deliberately shoot in the back and murder innocent and inoffensive voters to get a few offices should have its newspaper organ to slander and villify the Supreme Court of the State, even when it had rendered a consistent decision but which resulted in keeping a Democratic heeler from getting an office.

THE CAUCASIAN has never thought that the doctrine laid down in Hoke vs. Henderson was good law but it does not lie in the mouth of any Democrat to criticise this court for re-affirming that doctrine now.

Let it be remembered in this connection that when this court rendered its first decision upholding this doctrine in the case of Wood vs. Bellamy which resulted in putting a Democrat in office and keeping a Populist out that not only did every Democratic paper in the State endorse the decision of the court, but also that Judge Clark who now dissents, then endorsed the doctrine and concurred in the decision of the court making it unanimous.

THE SUPREME COURT VS. SIMONTON.

Some weeks ago Judge Simonton decided that the Corporation Commission has no power to assess the railroads for taxation, and granted an injunction to prohibit them from enforcing the taxes against the railroads. Judge Simonton held that the Revenue Law imposes that duty and power on the Railroad Commission, which was created by the act of 1891. He held that this act was repealed by the last legislature of 1899. This crowd of 1899, in its anxiety to grab for all the offices that were in sight, or that they could create, repealed the Railroad Commission law of 1891, and then re-enacted the same thing and called it a Corporation Commission. They either in their blind racing for the offices forgot to change the revenue law so as to confer on the new Co-poration Commission the power of assessing the railroads, or they intentionally failed to do so, by way of paying back the railroads some of the money which bought their seats in the Legislature. Judge Simonton says that, whether they did so purposely or not, they have done it; that they have repealed the old Railroad Commission by repealing the act of 1891 which created it. The Supreme Court, in the case of Abbott vs. Beddingfield, holds that this is not so; that the act of 1891 creating the Railroad Commission has not been repealed; that the Legislature did go through the motion of repealing it and then enacted it over again under another name, and that they did this only for the purpose of getting somebody out of office and getting some of their own crowd into offices. The Court decides to follow the decisions of Judge Gaston and Judge Ruffin when they held that property could not be taken from one man and given to another by acts of Assembly.

So the Court says that Simonton is all wrong in holding that the Railroad Commission has been abolished. The Court says that it exists and that only its name has been changed. From this decision, it follows that the Corporation Commission had and has the right to assess the railroads, and they must pay their taxes.

Judge Clark dissented from the decision of the Supreme Court and agrees with Judge Simonton.

THAT STONE UPON THE MOUNTAIN

Some months ago the Democratic Machine thought to quash all opposition to their proposed suffrage amendment by a stupefying series of grand popular rallies from the mountains to the sea.

The first of these great rallies in behalf of the amendment was to be held in the county of McDowell, from whence the hot breath of popular enthusiasm was to blow with increasing force to blight and blast everything of opposition. This cyclone centering in the great white, liberty-loving West, was to gather violence, and healing for Democracy, in the foot-hills and over the piedmont knolls, and wither and sweep away every Democrat who felt that he had been deceived by the solemn campaign lies of his party leaders, and every Populist who had dared predict in 1898 disfranchisement in the event of Democratic success, and every Republican who had sought to wrest a piece of political pie from a Democratic mouth. The havoc that this mad zephyr from out the West should work in our eastern lowlands and along our sandy coasts was terribly and joyously gratifying for these Red-Shirts to contemplate.

So the meeting in McDowell was held; and it proved to be the first and the last of a broken series! Oh, that mad wind of enthusiasm, that would not enthuse beyond its inception! "The wind bloweth where it listeth," but this only at Marion, where the Democratic Machine listed. We know whence it came, but who shall declare whither it went? It travelled no further East, it did not go West, there is no trace of it North or South; and not being found at Marion, it is generally believed that it whiffed "up the spout."

The morning after the meeting at Marion, and before the Democratic press realized that its failure was too signal to be lied into life, the newspapers spoke of this "first of a series" in headlines (written before the meeting), that were as bold and jubilant as a bridegroom in spring And it was no mild breeze as they saw it, but "a stone," broken loose by popular upheaval, and rolling down the morning side of the mountain, an irresistible slope, to gather volume and force, convincing, converting, crashing, and crushing all opposition in its wild rush to the sea. But the first was the last reference to that stupendous rally and outburst of enthusiasm in the west. We know not whether the stone fell flat, or lodged for inspection in some freeman's mountain cove, or just would not roll for all the slope from the sky-land of McDowell to the open lands below.

This "stone," you observe, was not touched off on the sunset side of the Blue Ridge; even the machine did not expect it to roll up hill on its way to that great salt creek called the sea: but at Marion on this side.

They found that it wouldn't even roll down hill.

The illiterate white voter, even in the ranks of the Democratic party, does not intend to run the risk of disfranchisement by voting for this amendment. The man at the plow will reckon with his party in 1900, even if he cannot "read and explain any section of the Constitution."

ASTONISHING!

The News and Observer in a bit of editorial correspondence said in Sunday's issue;

"A few days ago a Republican was heard telling an uneducated Democrat that the submission of the amendment was an insult to Vance's memory. (Strange, isn't it, that these red-legged grasshoppers seek to conjure in the name of the man they always sought to defeat!) And among other things he said: "As long as Vance lived no amendment like this could be submitted. He would never have permitted it. In fact once he had to read the riot act to prevent it."

Well, now, admitting the strangeness of such conjuration, we feel bound to confess that it is hardly more strange than that the party of Vance, who as leader of it in 1875. never sought, even by a Constitutional Convention. to disfranchise any man, white or black, should now seek to conjure in the name of Vance and to distranchise the illiterate white and black, and that too, in open violation of solemn campaign pledges made by the head of the Democratic party; and through a head, furthermore, that could not be its head if Vance were living, to wit: Chairman Simmons, whom Vance would not permit to be even a "red-legged grasshopper" as long as he lived.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART.

The funeral of Vice-President Hobart at Patterson, N. J., on last Saturday was a marked and notable tribute to the dead statesman. Not only the President and his cabinet and the Supreme Court of the United States were present, but more than fifty Senators, and a large number of Congressmen gathered from every part of the Union to pay their tribute of respect.

Vice-President Hobart was not only a man of spotless personal integrity but he was probably the ablest and fairest and most efficient Vice-President who has ever presided over the Senate; he was not only a fine presiding officer but he was also a strong and positive force in legislation.

It is said that he not only had the confidence and esteem of men of all parties, but that not one of his rulings as presiding officer of the Senate was ever criticised by any Senator of any party.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

We give below an editorial which recently appeard in the Norfolk Landmark the largest Democratic daily in eastern Virginia, with reference to the dishonest methods of the Kentucky Democrats in trying to reverse the verdict of the majority of the voters of that Commonwealth. We give space to this editorial from the Landmark and from other Democratic papers with reference to this Kentucky affair for the reason that the Kentucky fight is to be repeated in North Carolina next year and it is well for the voters of this state to know what Democrats and Democratic papers outside of the Machines in the different states think of such dishonest methods. The Landmark's editorial shows that paper to be so much in favor of honesty in elections as in everything else that if were published within the boundaries of North Carolina, Chairman Simmons would discover that its opinions were bought and the Democratic Machine papers would proceed to read out of the party. The Landmark says:

"It was predicted that events in Kentucky would shape themselves as they are doing now if the Goebel ticket should be defeated at the polls. When the wretched election-law with which the State is burdened was pending in the Legislature, there was a tremendous protest from every section of the commonwealth.

The people knew just what was meant, and strong words came from that portion of the populace which valued its franchise and wished to keep Kentucky out of the clutches of an unscrupulous ring; but the bill was driven through under the influence of the lash which Mr. Goebel, then State Senator, had already learned to wield so well. Just after the passage of the law, the Louisville Courier-Journel, which saw fit to support Goebel in the gubernatorial campaign, declared that the men who had been responsibe for the adoption of the iniquitous statute would soon be sent into oblivion by the votes of an outraged and wrathful people.

That the returns Tuesday showed a clear plurality in favor of Taylor the Republican candidate, is not to be doubted. All disinterested authorites agree as to that. The bulletins of the Associated Press and of the Western Union Telegraph Company, compiled independently, showed practically the same result. But the Goebel forces vociferously refused to admit defeat. They claimed that later revised returns would show the victory of their great champion. They hinted at wrongly-cast ballots—at this, that, and the other possibility by which Taylor votes might be thrown out. Yesterday's news brought the announcement that an effort was made Monday to throw out the entire vote of Lewis County, which gave Taylor a plurality of six hundred, on the ground that the paper on which the ballots had been printed was "too thin." Friday or Saturday the Election Board had thrown out the vote of two Taylor precincts on this same pretext, and when the board met Monday there was a crowd of two thousand angry citizens gathered around the courthouse in an "ugly" mood. When the multitude was informed that the vote of another Taylor precinct was about to be thrown out, the demonstrations of wrath became so fierce that the gentlemen of the Election Board were frightened and proclaimed that they had reconsidered their action and would count the entire vote of the county as it had been cast.

Just as the Republicans did in the case of the famous (or infamous) Tilden-Hayes national election contest, the Goebelites are doing in Kentucky now. They are clearly beaten on the face of the returns, but they are claiming everything in sight, crying fraud in louder tones than the other side, and moving heaven and earth to drag the vote of Taylor precincts before their Goebelized election boards for examination, revision, and so forth. The distinguished statesmen who had the immortal Zach Chandler at their head in 1876 succeeded in robbing the country of a Democratic President who had really been elected. It is a question, however, in view of such incidents as that Vanceburg Monday, whether the Goebelites in Kentucky will succeed in reversing the will of the voters of that State so easily. It begins to appear that the people of Kentucky are not going to permit the returns to be counted as they were not cast. It begins to appear that there will be serious and immediate trouble for those who undertake to apply the delicate machinery of the Goebel law to the ballots by which Taylor has been elected. The Democratic party in Kentucky is going to lose the respect of the people of its State to such an extent that years of purification will be required for it to win back its lost prestige. The same thing occurred in North Carolina It occurred with certain differences, in South Carolina. It is going to occur in Virginia unless the election-law which Goebel took as his model is wiped off our statute books and replaced by one which guarantees honesty. The question of fair elections is the great and growing question in the South today. Mark that down and remember it."

It has been a matter of surprise that a legislature composed of so many lawyers should make such a botch of the laws it attempted to pass. But this is what the last legislature did, and as a consequence the state has been made laughing stock. We judge, however, that that little error of failing to confer upon the Corporation Commission the power to assess railroad property was due to the fact that more time was given in considering who was to fill the jobs of the Commission than to the duties that were to be performed.

If Congressman Roberts is expelled rom the House for having three wives he might find a good field for location in Sulu and in time return to Congress from that new acquisition of Uncle Sam's. In as much as McKinley has guaranteed protection to this style of matrimony he would probably be allowed to retain his seat.

THE APPALACHIAN NATIONAL PARK.

There was a large gathering of representative men from North Carolina and many neighboring States in Asheville on Wednesday of last week to take steps to get Congress to establish a great national park in the mountains of western North Carolina. The meeting was a decided success, an organization was formed to gather the necessary data and push the project vigorously before Congress this winter. There should be a great national park somewhere east of the Mississippi river, and there is no location in the whole country that does surpass western North Carolina for such a park. A park can be laid out in the Blue Ridge or Smoky Mountains that will not only preserve the magnificent forest and preserve the head waters of many of our most important water courses, but a park that will be visited and enjoyed by ten times as many people as will ever be able to visit Yellow Stone National Park. THE CAUCASIAN hopes to see Congress take favorable action at an early date to establish this great Appalachian national park.

Ex-Senator Call, of Florida has asked the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the manner of the election of Senator Taliaferro to the Senate. Senator Call claims that the Standard Oil Company was responsible for the election of Senator Taliaferro, and that it put up large sums of money to accomplish this purposes. Charges of this kind have been very frequent in the last few years, and the scandal talk thus created can have nothing but a demoralizing influence. The opportunity for such scandals should be removed and Senators elected by the People instead of by the legislatures.

One of the measures which has for sometime been pending before Congress, and which will be pushed at the coming session is a bill providing for a legalized pool of railroad interests. One of the main objections advanced by many to the government ownership of railroads is that it will cause such a centralization of power; but what else does a legalized pool mean? And to us it seems that this power in the hands of the people's government could be better wielded for the public good than in the hands of a few men whose interests are exactly opposite to those of the great public which the roads serve.

A determined effort will be made at the coming session of Congress by the gold standard men to put through a bill legally establishing the country upon the gold basis. The measure has already been prepared and it is now understood that it will be offered to both Houses during the early part of the session. It remains to be seen whether the Republicans will be able to pass the measure. They have a majority of both houses, but can they hold in line some of the Republican Senators who have strong silver constituencies? It is to be hoped that they cannot.

The News and Observer and other papers of its kind are giving the Supreme Court "fits" for following a precedent laid down by Democratic courts. In this case, however, the decision ousts a Democrat from office and when you hit the crowd that ran the last Democratic campaign on the question of office, you touch a tender spot.

The Charolotte Observer in an editorial "The Negro and his Vote" says that the Democratic party has not left untried any means to win the political favor of the negro, but that it has failed to do so. Is this the Observer's explanation for the campaign that was carried on in North Carolina last year?

Where are the Anglo Maniacs in these days of trouble England and the United States are having with their "rebellious" subject? It would seem to be a fitting time for an English-American alliance to hasten the suppression of the uprising in Luzon and the Transvaal.

We call attention to a communication from Mr. H. P. Harrel, of Kelford in another column of this issue. Mr. Harrell writes very interestingly of some of the sins of ommission and commission of the last lamented legislature.

News is again being received from Otis of the downfall of the Filipino Republic. This is the same news that the public became accustomed to a few months ago.

HERE ARE SIX DEMOCRATS

Who Will Not Vote for the Constitutional Amendment.

Editor of the Asheville Gazette.

Dear Sir—I have always been a consistent democrat, but I have at last realized the fact that the democratic party in this state will not legislate in favor of the common people. The proposed constitutional amendment will disfranchise thousands of whites in this state and I shall do all in my power to secure its defeat. I take this opportunity of announcing in the future I shall vote the straight republican ticket and I have five sons who will do likewise. There are many democrats on Spring Creek who will vote against the proposed amendment. Your paper is doing a great work and I feel sure that the people will sustain you. Respectfully,

T. L. PLEMMONS.

Spring Creek, N. C., Nov. 21, 99.

Constipation,
Headache, Biliousness,
Heartburn,
Indigestion, Dizziness,

Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills

25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1899.

A Success or a Failure?—Some of the Things it Did and Did Not do.—Mr. Harrell Writes of it in his Usual Interesting Way.

For THE CAUCASIAN.

It met, controlled by an oligarchy of less than three score attorneys, with the declared purpose to destroy for the future all opposition to the dominant party from without.

After having laid a sure and firm foundation for coming years from opposition within and without, it adjourned.

In one day it ground out 286 pages of caucus law, but left the grist unbolted. In June 1900 they will attend to this. In the meantime it will have soured and the rats spoiled it. In the great barbecue to be given in Hang Dog township before the August election next year, they will need this grist. Can the people swallow it, and if they do, will it not sour still more on their stomachs as they take the fool's march of fifty feet, one by one, between the "ropes or bars," to vote away their liberties?

Ropes or Bars: Ominous words, typical of hanging by the neck or peeping from behind bars of iron when our rights as freemen are gone. In this, did the leaders consult chairman Jones or Mr. Bryan; or was it Chairman Simmons and affidavit Pou who meant to disfranchise nobody?

They knew not what they did. On that fateful day they repealed the R. R. Commission Act to take effect at once, and then attempted to confer its defunct powers to assess railroad property for taxation on the Corporation Commission created on that day to take effect the 5th day of April, and so twelve million dollars worth of railroad property goes tax free. Strange that they did not on that day legislate the State into a Corporation Commission and turn Russell out, as they boasted before the election they would do.

They unpointed their pet attorneys justices of the peace and set aside as to them Section 27 of the Code and allowed them to practice law.

In violation of the Constitution of the State, they appointed men to office who already held one lucrative office, and struck out part of the oath that officers are requested to take to shield them from perjury.

In violation of a law of the State they allowed the owners of the Atlantic hotel in Morehead City to sell liquor after the question of local option had been decided by a vote of the people and license refused.

They appointed from three to five or more "discreet" County Commissioners in many counties to rule out those nominated and elected by the dominant party.

And, sad to tell, after getting into office under the cry of negro domination, they appointed a negro on the Finance Committee of this county, the home of the Grand Mogul of the white government unions, established and held on Friday nights in the school houses, where great jugs of whiskey were exploited, and a dram and a cracker offered to those whose curiosity led them there.

Sadder still, on that day, the Goebel-Simmons election law was passed that disfranchises voters before they are allowed to vote on the amendment that is to settle for them the question of their ever voting again.

Shall I speak of the solemn march of 50 feet on a fool's errand, to be taken one by one, when they must not speak or make a sign to any one but their masters, the poll keepers, who are sworn no more as they had been for 120 years, to put the ticket in the proper box, and if the wrong box it is not to be counted as it was for these 120 years past?

Shall I speak of the amendment that places the educated negro above the uneducated white man who has been taxed for thirty years to educate him and fit him for this position?

Shall men, in the exercise of the right of self-government wrested from George the Third by their fathers with guns in their hands, be told by a tyrranical legislature, when, where, and to whom they shall speak. Ropes and bars, and speaking to no one smacks too much of the tyrrannical edict of the Czar of Russia that no one by voice, clapping of hands, or movement of the feet shall manifest applause in any theatre in the Empire.

Shall I speak of the $3 to $7 tax laid on the small dealer in fresh meats (I suppose to pay the expenses of the August election next year) when the large dealer who ships thousands of cattle, sheep, and hogs to the large Virginia cities, pay no tax; or was this tax on the small dealer laid to pay the freight on the large dealer's stock? Now the small dealer is abusing the sheriff he helped to elect, and the people agree with him as to the injustice of the tax.

But I must desist for pen cannot do justice to this incompetent legislature. But I think foes will agree with me that it was a dismal failure last winter and will be again when it meets next June to provide for the assessment of railroad property, amend the amendment, and give the people an honest election law.

H. P. HARRELL.

Kelford, N. C., Nov. 27, 1899.

ROBBED THE GRAVE.

A starling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters;' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50cts., guaranteed, at all Drug Stores.

A new year is announced by Branson's Almanac. Get the Almanac and read about the total eclipse of the sun

POU'S CAMPAIGN AFFIDAVIT.

ONE OF HIS METHODS OF FOOLING VOTERS IN THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

HE MAKES AFFIDAVIT THAT A PROPOSITION TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES AND ILLITERATE WHITES WOULD NOT RECEIVE A SINGLE DEMOCRATIC VOTER IN THE LEGISLATURE AND DENOUNCES THOSE WHO MAKE THE CHARGE AS SPEAKING FALSELY AND TRYING TO FOOL THE PEOPLE.

From Caucasian Oct. 19 —

The following affidavit made by James H. Pou, ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, during the last campaign, will be interesting reading. Our readers will remember that whenever and wherever it was charged in the last campaign that if the Democratic machine under Simmons got control of the State, that they would offer a scheme to disfranchise illitterate votes, that the charge was indignantly denied and denounced by every Democratic speaker as being infamously false. Even Mr. Simmons, the Democratic State Chairman, issued an official statement to the voters of the State, branding every such charge as false in toto; saying that that campaign lie had been charged against the Democratic party before, and that the charge was now so old and so false that no one would believe it.

Mr. James H. Pou, the ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, in his speeches made the same declaration. But it seems that in one of his speeches in Moore county, some members of his audidience expressed doubt of the truth of his indignant denial, and called upon him while upon the stand to know if he would make an affidavit to that effect. He publicly agreed to do so, we are informed. The result is the affidavit below, made at Raleigh, dated Oct. 14th, 1898. It will be noticed that Mr. Pou, shrewd, slick and cunning as he is, attempted to word his affidavit so as not to say explicitly what he had said publicly on the stump, and yet at the same time, to say enough to make it appear that his affidavit had made good his campaign declaration, and fool the voters into accepting his statement and voting for the machine.

The following is a true copy of the affidavit:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of Wake.

James H. Pou, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I have never said that, if the Democrats regained control of the State, they intended to disfranchise the negroes and illiterate white voters. I never have said anything like this, and I know that such is not the intention of the Democratic party. I have never heard a single Democrat give utterance to such a sentiment, and I do not believe, if such a proposition comes before the General Assembly, that it would receive a single Democratic vote. I believe that a majority of the uneducated white voters of North Carolina are Democrats. The Democratic party is appealing to them for aid in preserving white supremacy in the center west and in restoring it in the Eastern part of this State. They are responding to our appeal, and to repay them for their aid with a disfranchisement of their votes would be folly and ingrattiude indeed. The man who makes these charges know they speak falsely, but their campaign this year is run upon the idea that the people of North Carolina would rather believe a falsehood than the truth, and they would rather hear libels upon the honored dead than to hear arguments based upon truth."

[Signed] JAMES H. POU.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 1st 1898.

[Signed] GEO. W. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

Notarial Seal,
Geo. W. Thompson,
Notary Public,
Raleigh, N. C.

Two five cent "documentary" revenue stamps attached.

A Wife Says:

"We have four children. With the first three I suffered almost unbearable pains from 12 to 14 hours, and had to be placed under the influence of chloroform. I used three bottles of *Mother's Friend* before our last child came, which is a strong, fat and healthy boy, doing my housework up to within two hours of birth, and suffered but a few hard pains. This liniment is the grandest remedy ever made."

Mother's Friend

will do for every woman what it did for the Minnesota mother who writes the above letter. Not to use it during pregnancy is a mistake to be paid for in pain and suffering. *Mother's Friend* equips the patient with a strong body and clear intellect, which in turn are imparted to the child. It relaxes the muscles and allows them to expand. It relieves morning sickness and nervousness. It puts all the organs concerned in perfect condition for the final hour, so that the actual labor is short and practically painless. Danger of rising or hard breasts is altogether avoided, and recovery is merely a matter of a few days.

Druggists sell Mother's Friend for $1 a bottle.
The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Send for our free illustrated book.

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—

Qualifications of an Elector.

[Section 1.] Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

[Sec. 2.] He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt inopen court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

[Sec. 3.] Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

[Sec.] 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

[Sec. 5.] No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

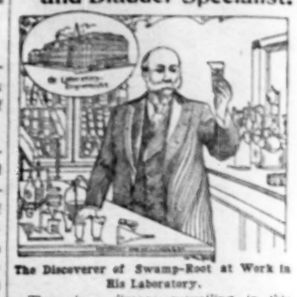
The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

[Sec. 6.] All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

[Sec. 7.] Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I,....., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

[Sec. 8.] The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law

The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.



The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. and mention this paper.

Section 2. That all of the provisions of the Constitution relating to suffrage, registration and elections, as contained in this act, amending the Constitution, shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1902, if a majority of the qualified voters of the State so declare at the next general election.

Sec. 3. This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State, and in force May 1st, 1899 and at said election those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the word "Against Suffrage Amendment thereon.

Sec. 4 The said election shall be held, and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed, and the result announced, under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly, May 1st, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify said amendment, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 21st day of February A. D., 1899.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts per bottle.

Hemmed in by Rising Waters.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Nov. 26 — The rapid rise in the Trinity River has assumed serious proportions. Much damage to property and cattle has been reported, and tonight word comes from the country immediately north of Fort Worth that several families are hemmed in by the high waters, with little hope for immediate rescue. The river is steadily rising.

The police have notified families living along the river bottoms of the danger from inundation, and preparations are being made for a hurried scramble for safety.

A THOUSAND TONGUES

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard st., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Drug Stores; every bottle guaranteed.

Three miles an hour is about the average speed of the Gulf Stream. At certain places, however, it attains a speed of 21 miles an hour, the extraordinary rapidity of the current giving the surface, when the sun is shining, the appearance of a sheet of fire.—Ex.

SELF PRESERVATION

Is the first law of Nature." For this reason everyone who is ill desires to become well. Those who have impure or impoverished blood turn to Hood's Sarsaparilla, because they know it will enrich and purify their blood and give them good health. To take this medicine on the first appearance of impure blood is an important step toward self preservation.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion.

A Chance (?) to Win a Medal.

The Gazette will present a medal to any Democratic newspaper that will explain how an honest election could be held under the Simmons or the Goebel election law.—Asheville Gazette.

OPIUM and Whiskey habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY CO. Atlanta, Ga. Office, 164 North Pryor St.

DROPSY CURED with vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. In ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms removed. Testimonials and TEN DAYS treatment free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS Box K. Atlanta, Ga.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 9, 1899.

Mr. Alex Berry, of Hyde county now in the Revenue department called in to see us last week and paid up the subscription for several of his friends. We have a few more receipts to give to others who would like to pay their subscription or that of their friends.

One of the Results.

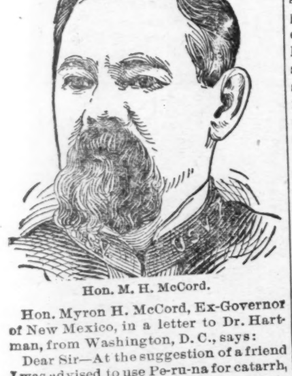
Under the above heading the Asheville Gazette of the 22d has the following editorial which should be carefully and widely read:

Not the least of the deplorable effects of such legislation as the proposed constitutional amendment restricting the suffrage by an educational qualification is the fact that it exalts to an extraordinary degree the POLITICAL POWER OF THE TOWNS OVER THAT OF THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS OF THE STATE. The suffrage restrictions in Louisiana have shown to what length this is likely to go, when in the election of last fall a FEW CITIES cast more than EIGHTY PER CENT of the 32,000 votes cast in the entire State. The small vote showed how completely political liberty was dead in the State, and the fact that nearly all of this was cast in the towns showed that few citizens in the rural districts, where THOUSANDS HAD BEEN DISFRANCHISED, any longer felt that the suffrage right was worth exercising. Sharp and domineering men who have entered the arena of "modern politics" with the idea of "fixing" a state or a county so that their "sovereignty" will not be open to assault at the polls, seek to placate and manipulate the townspeople at the EXPENSE OF THE COUNTRY RESIDENTS. If the latter are a hindrance to their schemes some device for disfranchising them, or rendering elections in the rural districts a fraud and a farce, is sure to be among the early moves of the machine. The proposed North Carolina constitutional amendment is largely aimed to DESTROY THE POLITICAL POWER OF THE RURAL DISTRICTS. It will deprive thousands of honest white farmers of the voting franchise, and the negro voters that it affects will be largely the honest and industrious toilers in the fields, for a large majority of the negroes in the towns can meet its educational test. This will be one further INCENTIVE FOR THE NEGRO, who is not bound to the farm as is the farmer or the farmer's son, to make the town his home. The Philadelphia Record a few days ago commented on the tendency that already existed for the negroes to drift to the towns, regarding it as a "deplorable feature of the situation in the South." The Record remarks that while their coming to towns opens up for them educational, social and religious opportunities, into which they were strangers in the country, the advantage is far more than offset by "the maze of temptations in which they are suddenly thrown." There can be no question that a statute which grants political privileges to a town resident that it WITHHOLDS FROM A MAN IN THE COUNTRY will greatly advance this tendency of the colored population of the State to gather in the cities. Its effect may be to stimulate them to acquire a limited education, but beyond this the effect would be disastrous to the interests of the State and of the negro population.

The constitutional amendment, with its unconstitutional fifth section, whose probable elimination must be taken into account in any consideration of the ultimate effects of the amendment if it be ratified at the polls, is so revolutionary and radical a proposition that it is well a campaign of considerable length remains in which to fathom and discuss its meaning and the results and influences it would have on various classes of citizens and public interests.

GOVERNOR M'CORD

Recommends Pe-ru-na For Catarrh.



Hon. M. H. McCord.

Hon. Myron H. McCord, Ex-Governor of New Mexico, in a letter to Dr. Hartman, from Washington, D. C., says:

Dear Sir—At the suggestion of a friend I was advised to use Pe-ru-na for catarrh, and after using one bottle I began to feel better in every way. It helped me in many respects. I was troubled with colds, coughs, sore throat, etc., but as soon as I had taken your medicine I began to improve and soon got well. I take pleasure in recommending your great remedy to all who are afflicted with catarrh.—M. H. McCord.

The spring presents a much more favorable opportunity for the permanent cure of chronic catarrh, especially old, stubborn cases. Now is the time to begin treatment. Insist upon having Pe-ru-na. There are no successful substitutes for this remedy. Send to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free catarrh book.

Farmer's Fruit Cake.

To make a farmer's fruit cake, chop fine half a pint of dried apples; cover with half a pint of cold water and let them soak over night. The next morning add a cupful of golden syrup; simmer gently for one hour. Stand aside to cool. Beat half a cupful of butter to a cream; add one cupful of granulated sugar. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in two teaspoonfuls of water and add it to half a cupful of buttermilk or sour milk; add this to the batter; add two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, half a teaspoonful of cloves and one egg well beaten. Sift two cupfuls of flour, a little of the dried apple mixture and a little more flour until you have the whole well mixed. The batter must be the thickness of ordinary cake batter. Pour this into a well greased cake pan and bake in a moderate oven for one hour.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in the December Ladies' Home Journal.

"The Best is the Cheapest."

Experience teaches that good clothes wear longest, good food gives best nutrition, and a good medicine that cures disease is naturally the best and cheapest. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine money can buy, because it cures when all others fail.

Poor Health—"*Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can work hard all day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took it because it helped my husband to whom it gave strength.*" Mrs. E. J. Giffels, Moose Lake, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A National Park for Western North Carolina.

The Progressive Farmer:

For quite awhile a number of public spirited North Carolinians have been preaching in season and out of season that the United States Government should establish a National Park in Western North Carolina. We are glad to note the rapid progress of this praiseworthy movement. The meeting held in Asheville last week, which resulted in the organization of the Appalachian National Park Association, was attended by many of the leading men of this and other States. And in the real work of the body there was no division of opinion. The Association begins work with the earnestness and vigor that usually bring success. Some of the reasons for desiring the park are given by Senator Butler as follows:

"There is no scenery in the Appalachian chain that approaches in grandeur and beauty the ranges of mountains in Western North Carolina. The geographical location of the proposed park is a strong argument in its favor. The Yellowstone Park is across the continent, away from railroads, and very few people ever see it. The country supports this park, and there is no reason why it should not support one in the East. There is no question as to the superiority of North Carolina for the park, because there is no mountain scenery east of the Rockies that compare to that of Western North Carolina. Outside of the geysers and the grand canons Yellowstone Park has no surpassing attractions. Once you have seen these you never care to see them again. Except for the geysers and canons the scenery in the mountains of this State surpass the Yellowstone Park in every respect. The scenery in Western Carolina grows on a person. It has such a fascination that if you once visit these you will come again. Its geographical location makes it convenient for the greatest amount of the country's population.

"There is but one objection that could be raised, and that is the question of money. What will be the cost? Suppose the government should buy 400,000 or 500,000 acres of land; suppose a committee is sent down to look over the ground, and suppose you find that you have to pay five or six dollars an acre for the land, what would it cost then? Why, a beggarly two million dollars, for a great government like this; less money than we put in a little cruiser, which may be wrecked in a few minutes, like the Charleston."

THE ROBERTS CASE.

Protests Flowing into Washington Against the Polygamist.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Probably no topic is more generally discussed by the members of the house arriving in Washington than the case of Mr. Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah. Every member, democrat and republican, has the same story of hundreds of protests and petitions from his constituents. Some of the republicans are inclined to believe that Mr. Roberts will try to make a party question of his case. Could he succeed in this, it would be impossible for the house to dislodge him, because a two-thirds vote is necessary to expell. Just what the minority would do if exasperated by the unseating of several of their members in contested cases cannot be foretold, but those democrats who have come to Washington so far are inclined to view the case apart from its political aspect.

The case is undoubtedly capable, however, of some political advantage. In four or five far western states the Mormons hold the balance of power. Not only in Utah, but Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Colorado have large Mormon populations, and the vote in all these states promises to be very close. Not only the electoral votes, but the choice of several senators and representatives might be made to depend upon the attitude of the Mormon population in those states.

Pyny-Pectoral

A QUICK CURE FOR

COUGHS AND COLDS

Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the

THROAT or LUNGS

Large Bottles, 25c.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

DON'T SUFFER, THE ELECTRO-POISE

Cures all diseases without the use of medicine. A pure Oxygen treatment, by absorption. It cures where everything else fails. It is needed in every family, for it will relieve every weakness or ailment, to the most persistent chronic disease, and without the use of a grain of medicine. Thousands of people all over the United States, from private citizens to Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, Supreme Judges, Editors, etc., even Crown Heads of Europe have given written testimonials of these facts. Book of testimonials, and matter of great interest with price of instruments sent free. Every family should have an Electropoise; it saves money, induces health. Send your address at once and see what people say who have thoroughly tested its merits. Agents wanted. THE ELECTRO-POISE CO. 513 4th St. Louisville, Ky.

Ready For Fortune.

There are no miracles in a business career. The man who wins success has toiled early and late with all his powers of body and mind. He has been subservient to his ambition. He has pushed aside, because it was the first step toward success, every habit and desire that stood between him and his goal. No man was ever numbered among the successful ones unless he was waiting and prepared for Fortune when she knocked at his door. She has never yet been known to wait for any man or boy to prepare himself for her company. I know of no one habit that so thoroughly molds the character of a young man as the habit of economy. It gives him strength of will, it teaches him to look beyond an action to its final result, it continually reminds him that the pure, sweet, innocent pleasures of life are almost to be had for the asking and that satan is not only a cruel, but an expensive taskmaster.—Saturday Evening Post.

Some one should try to comfort the editor of the Waynesvill Courier, as he seem to be in much agony over the present political outlook.

The Raleigh Post, in referring to some of the blunders of the legislature of 1899, with which the courts have been busy since that distinguished body adjourned, ingenuously explains that sixty days is too short a time in which to make laws for the State. But of course any failures of the legislatures of 1895 7 are still due to "ignorance."—Ex.

WHY DR. HATHAWAY CURES.

Reasons for His Marvelous Success—His New, Free Book.

Dr. Hathaway's method of treatment is no experiment. It is the result of twenty years of experience in the most extensive practice of any specialist in his line in the world. He was graduated from one of the best medical colleges in the country and perfected his medical and surgical education by extensive hospital practice. Early in his professional career he made discoveries which placed him at the head of his profession as a specialist in treating what are generally known as private diseases of men and women. This system of treatment he has more and more perfected each year until today his cures are so invariable as to be the marvel of the medical profession.

Enjoying the largest practice of any specialist in the world he still maintains a system of nominal fees which makes it possible for all to obtain his services.

Dr. Hathaway treats and cures Loss of Vitality, Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning in its different stages, Rheumatism, Weak Back, Nervousness, all manner of Urinary Complaints, Ulcers, Sores and Skin Diseases, Brights Disease and all forms of Kidney Troubles. His treatment for undertoned men restores lost vitality and makes the patient a strong, well, vigorous man.

Dr. Hathaway's success in the treatment of Varicocele and Stricture without the aid of knife or cautery is phenomenal. The patient is treated by this method at his own home without pain or loss of time from business. This is positively the only treatment which cures without an operation. Dr. Hathaway calls the particular attention of sufferers from Varicocele and Stricture to pages 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of his new book, entitled, "Manliness, Vigor, Health," a copy of which will be sent free on application.

Write today for free book and symptom blank, mentioning your complaint,

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co.,
22½ D South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

There are two kinds of fools in this world for whom there is no earthy hope of wisdom. One is afraid of nothing, and the other is afraid of everything.—Chicago News.

EDITOR'S AWFUL PLIGHT.

F. M. Higgins, Editor Seneca, (Ills.) News, was afflicted for years with Piles that no doctor or remedy helped until he tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve. He writes two boxes wholly cured him. It's the surest Pile cure in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25cts. Sold by all druggist.

In the Review of Reviews for December Dr. Albert Shaw writes on "The School City—A Method of Pupil Self-Government." This is a system now in operation in many public schools throughout the county by which training is given in the practical duties of citizenship. Dr. Shaw sets forth the working principles on which the system is based and gives many interesting facts of actual experience in the schools which have developed these principles in practice. The article is illustrated.

"Doing nothing is doing ill." Impure blood neglected will become a serious matter. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla at once and avoid the ill.

When a woman hears that unexpected company is coming to a meal she gets the most fantastic kind of kake walk on her.—Ex.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS for district Office Managers in this State to represent me in their own and surrounding counties. Willing to pay yearly $600, payable weekly. Desirable employment with unusual opportunities. References exchanged. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. S. A. Park, 320 Caxton Building, Chicago. dec 7-3t.

Question and Answer.

What is the trouble with the State Treasury? Why are the disbursements greater than the receipts?—Asheville Citizen. (Dem.)

Ans.—Because the Democratic legislature was more concerned in getting up a dishonest election law so they could get back, than to legislate for the good of the State.—Times Mercury.

THERE ARE SOME SIMPLE REMEDIES indispensable in any family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded PAIN-KILLER. For both internal and external applications we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—Christian Era. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. Price 25c. and 50c.

If a man knew as much when he is sober as he thinks he does when drunk, Solomon would be considered a Tom Thumb in wisdom.—Ex.

THAT THROBBING HEADACHE.

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of suffers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by all Druggist.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

CYCLE SUNDRIES

FOR

CHRISTMAS TRADE.

This announcement is addressed to all merchants who sell CYCLE SUNDRIES.

If you are to enjoy your share of Christmas business, place your order where prompt deliveries are assured. We can fill orders on almost anything in the Sundry line within 24 hours after receipt.

Wheels for the Litil Folks.

They are just the thing to sell for Christmas. We carry the famous Fay Juvenile bicyles for boys and girls. 20, 24 and 26 inch wheels. Let us quote you prices.

Bicycle Lamps.

We have a large and finely assorted stock of Lamps. Both Gas and Oil, full nickled. Our prices are right.

Perfected free Coaster Brake.

Almost every cyclist will want a COASTER BRAKE on his wheel in 1900. No more acceptable Christmas present can be made a wheelman. Applicable to any modern bicycle.

Let us submit you full information and prices on Foot Pump, Luggage Carriers, Chain and Tire Brushes, Frame Protectors, Saddles or anything else in the Sundry line. We carry the largest and best assorted stock in the market. Write to us at once for net prices.

A postal card mentioning this paper will place your name upon our mailing list for a copy, when hen completed, of our handsomely illustrated Sundry Catalogue of over 50 pages.

Pope Manufacturing Company,

Division of American Bicycle Company, HARTFORD, CONN.

THE NEW BULL-PEN ELECTION LAW

Its Provisions as Interpreted by a Leading Democratic Paper.

The recent Legislature repealed the non-partisan election laws of 1895 and 1897, which guaranteed to every party the right to be represented on election boards by election officers of their own choosing, and enacted an election law more vicious than infamous Simmons Bull-Pen Election law that was in force before 1895.

The leading provisions of this law as published by the Raleigh News & Observer are as follows:

1. That the election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August and every two years thereafter.

2. That there shall be a State board of elections composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years.

3. That there shall be a county board of elections consisting of three persons, appointed by State board for a term of two years.

4. That the State Board of elections shall meet in Raleigh the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. Another meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For their services the board shall receive four dollars appoint all registrars and judges of elections. Members of the county boards may be removed by the State board; and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of election.

6. That county boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing the counties into precincts and polling places.

7. That before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among questions to be asked applicant is "whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for the year next preceding. And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and and punished as prescribed by law."

8. That the registration books shall be kept open twenty days and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during the period the registrar shall go to the polling place to register voters. On such days the books shall be open for inspection by the voters of the precinct. There shall be no registering on election day, but voters may be challenged.

9. That on or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct.

10. That to prevent disorder as many as three special officers may be appointed by the registrars and judge of election.

11. That there shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for judges of different courts, one for members of General Assembly, one for county officers, and one for township officers. That all ballots for each of these classes of officers shall be the same size, on white paper and without device. The size of the ballot must be prescribed by the State board of elections. Tickets in the wrong box shall not be counted.

12. That the members of the several boards of election shall constitute the board of county canvassers, which shall meet at the court house second day after the election, can vass the returns, and declare the result at the court house door.

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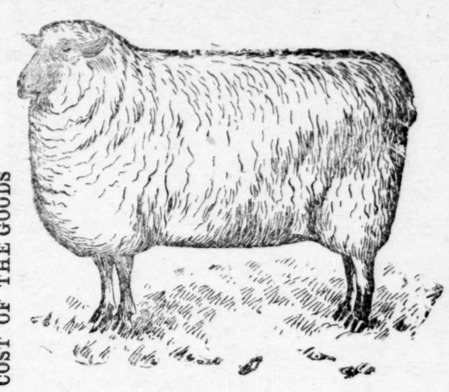

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Lv New York, Penn. R. R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Lv Washington P. R. R	5 00pm	4 30am
Lv Richmond, A. C. L.	9 00am	9 05am
Lv Portsmouth S. A. L	*8 45pm	*9 20am
Ar Weldon	11 10pm	11 43am
Ar Henderson	12 56am	1 33pm
Ar Raleigh	2 22am	3 39pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 27am	6 00pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14am	7 00pm
Lv. Wilmington, S. A. L.		*3 05pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	*6 58am	*9 12pm
Ar Charlotte S. A. L.	*8 00am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester S. A. L.	*9 13am	*10 55pm
Ar Greenwood	10 45am	1 12am
Ar Athens	1 24pm	3 48am
Ar Atlanta	3 50pm	6 15am

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402	No. 38.
Lv Atlanta S. A. L.	*1 00pm	*8 50pm
Ar Athens	3 08pm	11 05pm
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 48am
Ar Chester	7 53pm	4 08am
Ar Monroe	9 30pm	5 45am
Lv. Charlotte, S. A. L	*8 20pm	*5 00am
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	*11 10pm	*7 43am
Ar Wilmington, S. A. L.*		*12 05pm
Ar So. Pines S. A. L.	*12 02am	*9 00am
Ar Raleigh	2 03am	11 13am
Ar Henderson	3 26am	12 45pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 50pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 25pm
Ar Richmond A. C. L.	*8 15am	*7 20pm
Ar Washington, P. R. R.	12 31pm	11 20pm
Ar New York	6 23pm	6 53am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

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TIME TABLE 8.

To take effect Monday June 26, 1899, at 5:20 P. M., at Goldsboro.

Supersedes Time Table 7, of October 9, 1898, and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS		5 Passenger daily. P. M.	3 Passenger except Sunday P. M
W Lv Goldsboro*		5 20	3 40
Bests		5 46	4 00
W LaGrange*		5 49	4 19
Falling Creek		6 00	4 20
W Kinston*		6 12	4 34
Caswell		6 21	4 46
Ar Dover*		6 30	4 55
Lv Dover*		7 15	5 40
W Ar Newbern*		7 25	5 50
Lv Riverdale		7 50	6 15
Croatan		7 58	6 18
Havelock		8 05	6 30
W Newport*		8 18	6 43
Wildwood		8 24	6 49
Atlantic		8 29	6 54
Morehead City*		8 37	7 02
Lv Atlantic Hotel		8 42	7 07
W Ar M. City Depot*		8 50	7 15
		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday. A. M.	6 Passenger daily. A. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	6 40
Bests	10 43	6 18
W LaGrange*	10 32	6 07
Falling Creek	10 22	5 57
W Kinston*	10 12	5 47
Caswell	9 50	5 35
Lv Dover*	9 32	5 27
Ar		
W Core Creek	9 30	5 15
Tuscarora	9 10	5 05
Clark's	9 12	4 57
Lv Newbern*	9 00	4 45
Ar		
Riverdale	8 37	4 37
Croatan	8 12	4 13
Havelock	8 09	4 09
W Newport*	8 00	4 00
Wildwood	7 46	3 46
Atlantic	7 39	3 39
Morehead City*	7 35	3 35
Lv		
Ar Atlantic Hotel	7 27	3 27
Lv M. City Depot	7 22	3 22
	7 05	3 05
	A. M.	A. M.

W—Water stations. f—Stop on signal
*—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop
S. L. DILL, Supt.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R AND BRANCHES.

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

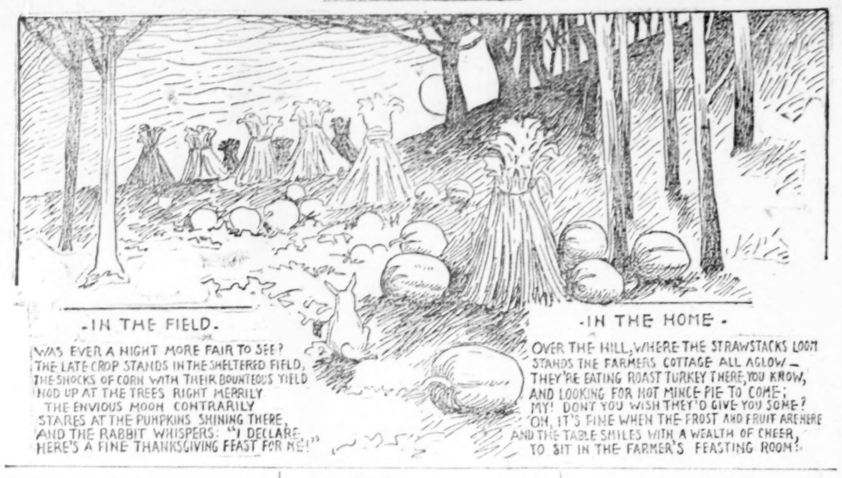
TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 33 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 43 Daily.	Daily 49
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43	....	....
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	....	....
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....
Lv Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35	5 42	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 06	11 16	6 28	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00	....	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	4 40	1 14	....	....
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25	....	....
	P. M.	A. M.	....	....
Lv Goldsboro	....	....	7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia	....	....	8 56	4 16
Ar Wilmington	....	....	9 30	5 45
	....	....	A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	No. 40 Daily.	No. 48 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	....	....
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15	....	....
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20	....	....
Lv Selma	1 00	....	....	....
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10	....	....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Lv Wilmington	....	7 15	9 35	
Lv Magnolia	....	8 55	10 5	
Lv Goldsboro	....	10 10	11 5	
Lv Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 42
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 53	11 55	1 30
Lv Tarboro	12 12	....	....	....

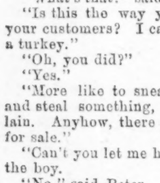
THANKSGIVING IN FIELD AND HOME.



JAMIE'S DINNER.

BY COFFYN MOODY.

I.



IN sore perplexity Jamie Dugin stood on the platform of a little railroad station far out in the farming regions of New Jersey. He was a pale, thin little fellow of fourteen years, although he looked much younger than that. And he had come from New York in order to buy a turkey for Thanksgiving Day. Of course he could have purchased one in New York, but he had very little money—less than a dollar—and a big policeman had told him he could get a turkey very much cheaper on a farm than in a great city market.

Jamie lived with his mother and his sister Mary, and the baby Sunshine, in one of the great, high tenements on the East Side, where poor people have their homes, and where they crowd in such great numbers that they never yet have been counted. His father had been drowned at sea two years previous, and to make matters worse his mother was sick in a hospital, and there was nobody to take care of the little girls but himself. There was nobody else at the railroad station, but the conductor of the train had told him that a man named Peter kept a farm down the road, and that he sold turkeys and chickens.

It was a long walk, a very long walk, to Peter's farm, where the turkeys were kept, and Jamie's feet were blistered and sore by the time he arrived. Hardly had he walked in the front gate, however, when a great black dog, growling and snapping and showing his teeth, came bounding across the dooryard. Of course Jamie was frightened, and he climbed into the branches of an apple tree as quickly as if he were a monkey. The little boy, trembling with terror above in the branches, was so intently watching the dog that he did not notice the approach of a short, heavily built man with bushy hair and a thick, red beard, who kicked the dog until the poor animal howled with pain and slunk away. When the dog really had gone, however, Jamie was not so frightened, and he called out:

"Are you Mister Peter?"

"Yes, I am," the red-bearded man answered, looking up in the tree. Then he caught sight of the boy's torn clothing and old shoes, and he flew into a passion, shouting:

"Come out o' that, you young tramp! Git down here quick, or I'll tear the tree up by the roots and slam ye down!"

"Is—is this the way you treat all of your customers?"

"What's that?" said Peter.

"Is this the way you treat all of your customers? I came here to buy a turkey."

"Oh, you did?"

"Yes."

"More like to sneak in the house and steal something, you young villain. Anyhow, there ain't no turkeys for sale."

"Can't you let me have one?" asked the boy.

"No," said Peter.

Jamie slid down to the ground and stood silent for a moment, thinking deeply. Then he spoke again:

"Does that lake out there in the big field back of the trees belong to you?"

"Yes," said Peter; "but it ain't no lake—it's a duck pond."

"Well, if I can't buy a turkey, can I go fishin' there?"

"Fishin'!" roared Peter, throwing back his head and laughing until his face was redder than his beard. "Fishin' in the duck pond! Oh, dear, yes! You're welcome to all the fish you ketch there, and to all the turkeys that bite your bait, too!"

"Can I, really?" the boy asked again, and Peter replied:

"Yes, indeed!"

II.

Jamie went from the farm straight to a store near the railroad, where he bought six fishhooks and a long line and a bamboo rod. Then he purchased some crackers and cheese for supper,

"LAY A THIN, PALE LITTLE LAD, RAGGED, DIRTY, MOTIONLESS."

and before it was fairly dark he lay fast asleep in the haymow of a barn near by. Half an hour after he awoke next morning he was sitting in the branches of a tree on Peter's farm. He had cut the fishing line into five pieces, and on one end of each piece had fastened a hook baited, not with worm or grub, but with two or three kernels of corn. And the other ends of the five lines were tied hard and fast to the pole, the butt of which Jamie held firmly as he sat up there in the tree. Jamie happened to look far across the fields and saw Peter and his wife and his son drive off down the road before he had dared to try his plan. They were taking the black dog with them, too, and nobody was left at home.

There was a sudden tug at his pole, so heavy that he was almost pulled out of the tree. Then there was another and another, until three turkeys and two chickens were squawking and flapping around on the ground, as if they had suddenly gone crazy—for in swallowing a kernel of corn each one of them had swallowed a fishhook. Jamie improved the opportunity to slide down to the ground, still holding fast to his pole. Then he wrung the neck of one fowl after another and tied them together, and, putting the heavy weight on his back, started for the nearest railroad station as fast as he could go.

It was not very long after this that a carriage pulled by two splendid bay horses came down the road from the opposite direction. A coachman sat on the box, and within the carriage was a lady dressed in black, which made the gray streaks in her hair look almost white. Her right hand held a single white rosebud. She had just placed other on a little grave. Her only child—her boy with golden hair and blue eyes—had been laid to rest the day before Thanksgiving of the preceding year.

Suddenly her carriage stopped with such force that the horses reared, and she heard her coachman cry out:

"Quit, Peter! Leave him alone!"

The lady hurriedly looked out of her carriage and saw the chickens and turkeys lying near the wheels. Yonder a red-bearded man—his face bloodshot with rage, his lips moving involuntarily, his great hands working nervously—stooped toward the road,

PREPARING THE FIRST PURITAN FEAST.

where lay a thin, pale, little lad, ragged, dirty, motionless; his eyes were closed, his face was white, and above his left temple was a mark getting more and more purplish.

All this the lady saw in a single instant. Then she sprang from her carriage, and with one bound was by the boy's side. Her hand quickly tore open his coat and shirt and felt his heart beating.

"He's alive," she said quietly, looking up into the man's face, as he straightened and trembled under her steady gaze. "So it's probably a long term in the penitentiary you will get instead of being executed. I will inform my husband, the Judge, when he returns home this evening."

Peter, for he was the man, shivered and choked as he tried to reply. But the Judge's wife spoke first.

"Quick!" she commanded, "lift the child into my carriage, and lay him on the rear seat where I can steady him!"

III.

When Jamie opened his eyes he was somewhat surprised, for he lay on a couch in a room filled with sunshine and pictures and curtains, and a beautiful lady was sitting beside him, while two other ladies (only they wore white caps and spotless cuffs) were doing this and that about the room. The boy's head was still somewhat dizzy from Peter's cruel blow, so the beautiful lady only smiled when he said faintly, and asked anxiously:

"Where are they? Where are the turkeys an' chickens? Oh, Mary and Baby Sunshine won't have no Thanksgiving after all!"

Weak and half sick, Jamie sank to the couch, and buried his head so the beautiful lady wouldn't see him "crying tears down his cheeks," as he would have said. The beautiful lady stroked his hair with her soft, white hand, and spoke to him soothingly, so pretty soon he ceased sobbing, and told her all about himself, and about Mary and Baby Sunshine waiting for their Thanksgiving dinner, and about his mother sick in the hospital uptown.

Now, the beautiful lady was a very wise lady, and almost before Jamie had finished she had ordered her carriage in haste. Then she directed one of the maid servants to make ready to start with her at once for New York, and she ordered a man to accompany them.

When they stepped out of the ferry-house in New York Jamie and the beautiful lady and the maid stepped inside a carriage, while the man sat outside next to the coachman, and thus they were driven to the tenement in Eldridge street, where Mary and Baby Sunshine were waiting. Soon after, the children sat down to such a meal as the children had not eaten for a long time. Before they had finished the lady had found out just where Jamie's mother was, and she wrote her a letter saying she was going to take the little folks out to her home that night to spend Thanksgiving Day and would bring them in town to see her at the hospital the day following.

She did all this, and more, too, for Mrs. Dugin grew strong and well in a few weeks, and as she had been a fine butter-maker in England before she married her sailor husband the beautiful lady took her out to New Jersey and gave her a little cottage to live in on one part of her great estate. During the summer Jamie helps take care of the poultry there, but in the winter he and Mary attend the school which the beautiful lady has started for the children of her tenants. And you may be sure that they and Little Sunshine are having a much happier Thanksgiving week this year than last.

Roast Turkey of Auld Lang Syne.

In the early days, when the "great store of wilde fowle" was the Indian contribution to the festival of Thanksgiving, roasting was not baking, as it is now. Over a big fireplace, such as the first settlers built to accommodate the huge logs the virgin forest supplied, was driven a great nail, or spike, from which the turkey was suspended by a string. A stick with a notched end was placed against the mantel front and the string held in the notch. Careful adjustment of stick and string kept the turkey at the proper distance from the fire. Underneath was placed a great iron pan to catch the juicy fat that dripped during the roasting. An occasional twist of the string kept the turkey slowly spinning, so that all parts received equal heat. Slices of salt pork slowly frizzling below in the dripping pan furnished a rich fluid for the basting, which was a constant process. In the general rejoicings where so many whites and Indians indulged in prolonged Thanksgiving feasting the venison and turkeys were roasted in the open at temporary fireplaces built of massive logs.

Thanksgiving Celebration Programme.

How may Thanksgiving be celebrated? We will suggest a very simple programme. It may be improved by the leader of the exercise. First—Song, "The Breaking Waves Dashed High." (Mrs. Hemans' words to the music of her sister, Miss Browne) (Mrs. Arkwright). (Quartet or chorus.) Second—Prayer. Third—Reading of the compact on the Mayflower. Fourth—Song, Keller's "American Hymn." Fifth—Reading, "That Gray, Cold Christmas Day," December 25, 1620.

After Thanksgiving.

In what spirit do we take up the activities of life after Thanksgiving Day, so widely observed throughout the nation? Have our minds been awakened to a new sense of obligation to the Giver of all blessings? Has this new experience resulted in a more complete surrender of self to Him? Has it induced a full recognition of His innumerable gifts? Is the determination greater than ever before to honor Him with our lips and in the use of all our powers? In a word, do we enter upon our lifework with higher aims and with a deeper conviction that all we now are or ever expect to be is through the infinite love of Him "with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning?"

A Young Pessimist.

"I wish, my dear, you would try to be a better child." "What's the use? We've all got to roast, anyway."

BILL ARP GETS LEFT

Porter of the Hotel Failed To Wake Him.

REACHES HOME AT DAYLIGHT.

Takes a Nap in a Chair—Children Think There Is a Burglar in the House.

Left, left, left! That is an ominous word—I don't like it. Last Friday night I closed my mission down in Alabama—a most delightful week with balmy weather, moonlight nights and good people to cheer me. I retired happy to dream of home and the little grand-children and the light that would be shining in the window for me on Saturday night.

The porter was to call me up in time to take the 2 o'clock train for Chattanooga, but alas! he did not do it, and I awoke to find that the train had passed and I was left, left, left—Oh! the misery of it. Shakespeare says that there is no philosopher can endure the toothache patiently, and I will add, or being left by a train when far from home. There is a goneness about it, for the train has gone.

The next train would not connect at Chattanooga and I would have to stay there till another 2 o'clock in the morning. But all's well that ends well. About daylight I reached my home. All was still and silent. The good old dog was lying at the door and gently wagged his bushy tail. The door was locked, but the window sash was not, and I raised it slowly and softly, and was soon in the sitting room, where there was a good comfortable sofa. I knew that the door to our family bedroom was locked, and I heard some faint familiar nasal sounds that assured me all was well. The diagnose was right. In a few minutes I was asleep and playing on the harmonican myself. My heavy base echoed to the tenor in the other room and awakened one of the girls, who whispered: "Mamma, mamma, there is somebody in the front room." "It's your papa," said she. "I know his trombone—he still and let him sleep, for I expect he is almost worn out." It was 8 o'clock when somebody kissed me while I was dreaming of the soldier boys drilling and the officer said left, left, left at every step. Rousing up I received the family embraces, and two little children came running in and climbed all over me and made me happy—Oh, it beats war, or politics, or a dog law, or anything. I was escorted into the dining room to breakfast and saw at a glance that the room had been repapered with a tinted olive green paper and the boarding matched it beautifully. The doors to the parlor were wide open, and that room had been repapered, too, and was lovely.

Next day I made acquaintance with a conductor on the Alabama Great Southern and he comforted me by saying that my letters gave good example and good cheer and pictured what home ought to be. Said he, "we have nine children at our house—all under age, and my greatest pleasure is in meeting them when my run is off, and in helping them and their mother to fight the battle of life and be contented and enjoy what we have got and be thankful to God for his tender mercies. Running a train half night and half day is hard work, but I enjoy my home and my family all the more when I get with them, and they are all the gladder to see me."

I like that man and that kind of talk. When our people realize that home is the best place on earth, and the mother is its dearest inmate we will have an ideal commonwealth.

Coloridge says:

"A mother is a mother still
The holiest thing alive."

Lyttleton says:

"The lover in the husband may be lost
But the wife is dearer than the bride."

All the great poets have paid tribute to the home and to the mother, for home is not home without a mother. Of course there are many married women who are not mothers and do not wish to be. With them children are intruders, and the pity is that their mothers had not been of similar mind. In New England and fashionable northern circles the maternal instinct has been smothered, and has gone into an "innoxious desuetude" as Mr. Cleveland would say. And good gentle Tom Howard said that a Boston mother wouldn't have but one or two children, and she wouldn't have any if she didn't want an heir to inherit the estate.

But the highest heaven is reserved for them, and an eternal fame that will not pass away like that the great men acquire in this changeable world. Alas, poor Dewey; how soon did his garlands wither. But we still have Schley and Brumby and Hobson left, and a host of lesser lights that illuminate the southern sky.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

THE MARKETS.

Prevailing Prices of Cotton, Grain and Produce.

CHARLOTTE COTTON MARKET.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Strict good middling	7 9-16
Good Middling	7 1-2
Strict middling	7 7-16
Middling	7 3-8
Tinges	7 3-16

Market very steady.

COLUMBIA COTTON MARKET.

Cotton market very quiet.

Middling	6 13-16
Strict middling	6 15-16
Good middling	7 1-16

WILMINGTON COTTON MARKET.

Cotton, quiet.

Ordinary	5 1-16
Good ordinary	6 7-16
Low middling	7 1-16
Middling	7 1-2
Good middling	7 7-8

Same last year 4 7-8c.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

Cotton quiet and steady; middling 7 1-8; net and gross receipts 8,878; sales 1,850; stock 307,375; exports to the continent 255; to France 6, 800.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Cotton futures quiet. Middling uplands 7 9-16; middling gulf 7 3-16;.

Futures closed very steady.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	7 41	7 31	7 40@41
February	7 42	7 35	7 42@43
March	7 45	7 36	7 44@45
April	7 41	7 41	7 45@47
May	7 48	7 40	7 47@48
June	7 49	7 43	7 48@49
July	7 50	7 42	7 49@50
August	7 47	7 48	7 47@48
September	....	....	7 08@10
October	6 95	6 95	6 95@96
November	7 31	7 30	7 33@35
December	7 36	7 36	7 36@37

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour firm and unchanged.

Wheat—Quiet; spot and month 70 3-4 to 70 7-8; December 70 3-4 to 71; Southern by sample 67 to 72.

Corn—Dull and easier; mixed, spot 39 3-8 to 39 1-2; month 39 1-4 to 39 1-2; December 39 to 39 1-4; November or December, new or old, 38 1-4 to 38 1-2; January 38 to 38 1-4; February 38 1-4 to 38 1-2; Southern white 25 to 39 1-4 new.

SAYS EARTH IS ROUND

AND HE MAY BE THROWN INTO PRISON.

Sad Condition of Affairs In England—Sir John Gorst Accused of Intention to Teach False Precepts—City of Portsmouth Excited.

It is painful to read that Sir John Gorst, the head of the British educational department, is in serious trouble and has been threatened by Mr. Ebenezer Breach and other taxpayers of the city of Portsmouth, in the kingdom of England, with prosecution under the "imposters' act." It seems that the schools of Portsmouth have been teaching the damnable and heretical doctrine that the earth is a sphere. Sir John's attention has been called to this dissemination of seditious and treasonable doctrine, but he has refused to correct the abuse. Ebenezer and his friends know, of course, that the earth is as flat as a pancake. They have been patient with Sir John, and day after day have allowed the false teaching regarding the shape of the earth to go on, but can stand it no longer, they say, to see their children corrupted with this most "heretical doctrine," as the complainants call it in this protest. Sir John Gorst has many political enemies, and even his political friends do not always agree with him; but the depth of his depravity was not known until he was unmasked by Mr. Ebenezer Breach and his friends. Sir John may cavort about parliament and deceive some people, but when he runs up against a body of respectable British taxpayers, the bulwarks of the throne and the guardians of the constitution, it is another matter. Such newfangled ideas as that of the earth being a sphere he may impose upon the frivolous persons who riot in the ungodly city of London, but not upon the taxpayers of Southampton. Ebenezer and his friends mean business, and have served formal notice upon the Portsmouth school board that the teaching that the earth is a sphere "cannot be allowed to continue under any circumstances, plea or explanation whatever," and that it must be abandoned under pain of the "punishment for schism by the law provided." After having stamped out the dastardly doctrine in the schools of Southampton, the committee announce that they will next go up to London and bring the London school board before the courts, being well advised and informed that the same doctrine regarding the shape of the earth is also taught in the London schools. Sir John, meantime, is to be brought to court and prosecuted under the "imposters' act" aforesaid. Now, the "imposters' act" is a part of the British constitution, probably—no one knows what is, and what is not a part of that nebulous thing—and provides certain pains and penalties, such as forfeiture of estate and burning at the stake, if recalcitrant. Ebenezer and his friends are worthy and reputable citizens and mean business. If necessary they will light the fires of Smithfield again for the wicked Sir John. At last accounts Sir John was still at large, and so was Ebenezer.

The Australian Bunyip.

Legends of a weird creature called the bunyip, said to have once inhabited the Australian lakes and rivers, still survive at the Antipodes. Whether it was an aboriginal myth or a vanished reality continues to be a debatable point. Some are inclined to think that it was the former, as not a bone or vestige of the bunyip is to be found in any museum or scientific collection. If, however, we are to believe Buckley, the most renowned and remarkable of the wild white men of Australia, the bunyip had a real existence. He alleges that he actually saw one in Lake Modewara, a few miles to the south of Geelong. "The waters of the lake are perfectly fresh, abounding in large eels, which we caught in great abundance. In this lake, as well as in most of the others inland, and in the deep water rivers, is a very extraordinary amphibious animal, which the natives call the bunyip, of which I could never see any part except the back, which appeared to be covered with feathers of a dusky gray color. It seemed to be about the color of a full-grown calf and sometimes larger. The creature only appears when the weather is very calm and the water smooth. I could never learn from any of the natives that they had seen either the head or the tail, so that I could not form a correct idea of its size, or what it was like."

Would Change the Ratio.

The late M. Scheuer-Kestner, Vice President of the French Senate, was a scientific writer of great ability, a distinguished chemist and a broad-minded philanthropist, says the Saturday Evening Post. It was in these capacities that he was known to the public, of which few knew the other side of his character. His intimate friends knew him as a raconteur and wit. Many of his epigrams afforded amusement to the literary world of the French capital. During the Dreyfus excitement he remarked: "Voltaire said we Frenchmen were half monkey and half tiger. Were he alive to-day he would change the ratio to the disfavor of the kingly carnivora."

Near Grobogana, Java, there is a lake of boiling mud about two miles in circumference. Immense columns of steaming mud are constantly arising and descending.

"Do It and Stick to It."

If you are sick and discouraged with impure blood, catarrh or rheumatism, take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and persistently, and you will soon have a cure. This medicine has cured thousands of others and it will do the same for you. Faithfully taken,

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Thanked Providence and a Railroad.

A curious vote of thanks was recently passed at a camp meeting in Georgia at the last meeting of the series and was in the form of a resolution which was adopted by a rising vote. The preamble declared the tender of thanks to those named in the clauses which followed. The seventh and eighth clauses read: 7. To the railroad for the reduced rate of one and one-third fare for round trip to persons attending the meeting. 8. To Almighty God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, for calling so many of his people together and meeting with them in power and demonstration.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Latest details to hand regarding a terrible earthquake shock experienced in Asia Minor show that at one center alone 1,000 houses and shops were destroyed, while hundreds of lives have been lost.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1895.

John Bull's naval pension list consists of 5,927 persons.

Ayer's Pills

Sick headache. Food doesn't digest well, appetite poor, bowels constipated, tongue coated. It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, easy and safe. They cure dyspepsia, biliousness. 25c. All Druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

KEEP AWAY FROM THE SHOP

"ROCK HILL" BUGGIES are "A Little Higher in Price, But—" they stand up, look well, and above all, keep away from the shop. Only a dollar or so higher than cheap work. Why not use them when this is the case?

See our Agent or write direct ROCK HILL BUGGY CO. ROCK HILL, S. C.

Horse Sense.

It is peculiarly appropriate that some cold facts about the horse be laid before the public at the present time. These will substantiate the assertion that the horse is an animal of extraordinary little sense—using the word as synonymous with judgment. It is quite natural that the horse should have a nature so unbalanced mentally; evolved, as he is, from an ancestor who was one of the most timid of wild animals, possessing no weapons of offense or defense, and therefore finding his only safety in flight. He had ever to be on the alert, with his keen senses of perception ever tense; ready to urge him into a mad gallop at the slightest movement, or rustling of a leaf, which perhaps might betray the neighborhood of some lurking beast of prey about to spring upon him and tear his life out with lacerating claws or teeth. It is no wonder therefore that at any unaccustomed sight, noise, touch, or motion, the horse of to-day, in spite of countless centuries of training in the service of man, under the ancestral impulse that dominates his most intensely nervous organization, should still be seized with an ungovernable terror that expresses itself in a mad onward rush whose frightful power is fraught with destruction for everything about him.—Automobile Magazine.

Kept Her Word.

Ida—"Belle said the man she marries must have a fashionable name." May—"The idea! And then engaged herself to an Italian."

The total value of sea fish landed in Ireland in 1898 was $1,962,935, an increase of over $70,000 on the previous year.

From Across the Continent.

"I received the Tetterine couple of days ago. The few applications I've made convince me that I have at last found in this fine remedy a cure for Eczema. I can sell a few boxes to my friends. What amount can one dozen? Let me know at once." R. C. Bingley, 707 Market street, San Francisco, Cal." At druggists or by mail for 50 cents by J. T. Shuptrine.

A Plagiarism.

Dusty Roads (his eyes fixed on a party of golfers)—Weary, if you and I only had some swell clothes and a bundle of sticks apiece they wouldn't call us tramps any longer. Weary Waggles—Yes, I've often thought them golfers were a-plagiarizing our profesh.—Boston Transcript.

In Mexico children who have their lessons well prepared are allowed to smoke.

About Consumption!

KING'S WILD CHERRY AND TAR will in the first stage kill the germ and cure Consumption. In any stage it does much good, and often brings about a cure. It gives rest to the body by calming a distressing cough and relieving the loaded lungs. It eases the breathing, enriches the blood, and always prolongs life. BURWELL & DUNN Co., Charlotte N. C., and all medicine dealers. 25c, guaranteed.

The Russian government has appointed a committee of technical experts to make a trial in the Neva river of a new form of caisson, which has been invented by a Russian engineer, L. Astorchoff, for use under water.

Each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE colors either Silk, Wool or Cotton perfectly at one boiling. Sold by all druggists.

Instead of issuing return checks to persons leaving a theater during the performance, the Japanese mark the departing spectator on the hand with an India rubber stamp, the mark varying each evening in form and color.

Wanted

Two traveling salesmen in each Southern State, $50 and expenses. Experience not absolutely necessary. For particulars address Pocahontas Tobacco Works Co., Bedford City, Va.

With all his inventive genius and perfect machinery, man can move in a train at an outside speed of 60 miles an hour, and that he cannot keep up for great distances. Yet the swallow flies 80, the duck 100, the gray crow (when migrating) 108; the swift 150.

Take Care of Your Ears.

Men and women have much to do to keep straight. A hundred nerves and muscles are at work all through the waking hours, giving warning or receiving orders that the body, with its many joints and natural instability, shall preserve its equilibrium, shall not stagger or double up in a hopeless heap. These nerves and muscles are a highly organized signal service, the chief offices of which are in the semicircular canals buried in the "stony" bonework that protects the inner ear. Were it not for these canals a human being would find it difficult, often impossible, to maintain a proper balance either while walking or standing still.

So long as these canals are in healthy working order their reports are trustworthy; but when any undue force has shocked them, or any agency, such as sickness, has interfered with their workings, their messages are incoherent, and the brain, like the engineer of a battleship in action when the men above are blinded and bewildered, has nothing to do but let things go.—Berlin (Md.) Herald.

About 20,000,000 false teeth are produced annually in the United States, nearly all being the product of Philadelphia factories. About 40,000 ounces of fine gold are used with this output.

Old Ruins to Be Sold.

The ruins of Chepstow Castle, in England, in which Henry Marten, one of the judges of Charles I., was confined for upward of twenty years after the restoration, are to be sold at public auction. They cover an extensive area near the mouth of the Wye, and the walls on one side are nearly perpendicular with the cliff, which overhangs that river. The castle itself is said to date from the time of William the Conqueror, and it stood two sieges during the revolution. It has been successively in the hands of the Fitz-Osbornes, the Clares, the Bigods, the Herberts and the Somersets, and it is now placed on the market by order of the new Duke of Beaufort.

According to tables made by sporting men over $250,000,000 is lost on the turf every year. Of this $50,000,000 is lost on English race courses and about $150,000,000 on Australian courses. The remainder is chiefly distributed between France, the United States and British colonies.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING BY MAIL.

Guaranteed Watches $2.00 to $75.00.

Oak or Mahogany Desk, $3.95.

J. H. & Son Flour, Per Barrel, $3.50.

We have made preparations for taking care of the wants of our two million customers who live in every portion of the world.

Our 304 page Catalogue is full of suggestions about everything to Eat, Wear and Use, and offers particular bargains in: Bookcases, Bicycles, Brass Goods, Cabinets, Candies, China Closets, Cigars, Clocks, Couches, Commodes, Desks, Draperies, Fancy Chairs, Fancy Tables, Fountain Pens, Gold Pencils, Groceries, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, Mufflers, Lamps, Musical Instruments, Neckties, Ornaments, Pocket Knives, Pictures, Rockers, Shoes, Silverware, Sterling Silver Novelties, Stools, Tables, Watches, etc. *Our Lithographed Catalogue shows Carpets, Rugs, Portieres, Art Squares and Lace Curtains in their real colors. Carpets sewed free, lining furnished free, and freight prepaid. Our Made-to-Order Clothing Catalogue with samples of cloth attached offers Suits and Overcoats from $3.95 to $20.00. Expressage paid on clothing everywhere. We also issue a special Catalogue of Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines and Bicycles.* We will make your Christmas buying more satisfactory than it has ever been before. Which Catalogue do you want? Address this way:

JULIUS HINES & SON. BALTIMORE, MD. Dept. 214

No Trouble at All.

Grimes—I should think it would be awfully hard to write a sea tale. Tinson—Not at all. You only want to speak of a cloud no bigger than a man's hand and to say that the boat was as far off as you could toss a biscuit.—Boston Transcript.

Pick Up $40

By writing at once for the remarkable offer of the South's greatest institution of Practical Business Training.

The Ga.-Ala. Business College, MACON, GA.

Don't Delay!

The New Color.

Burned bread brown is now the color that captivates all tastes, and that promises to gain a great following when the autumn clothes come in. It is the one brown tone that does not make the skin grow sallow when in its neighborhood, and gloves of it, shoes belts and straws as well, show, by their richly-bronzed skins, what sway the new color is already exerting.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses; quick, sure results. *Dr. Bull's Pilltcure Cantipation. Trial,25c for 5c.*

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Bring your children up on it.

PRICE 25¢ QUINACETOL TRADE CURES MARK

LA GRIPPE AND COLDS

W. F. HALL MANUFACTURING CHEMIST Statesville, N. C.

Take Care of Your Ears.

Men and women have much to do to keep straight. A hundred nerves and muscles are at work all through the waking hours, giving warning or receiving orders that the body, with its many joints and natural instability, shall preserve its equilibrium, shall not stagger or double up in a hopeless heap. These nerves and muscles are a highly organized signal service, the chief offices of which are in the semicircular canals buried in the "stony" bonework that protects the inner ear. Were it not for these canals a human being would find it difficult, often impossible, to maintain a proper balance either while walking or standing still.

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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE GREENSBORO, N.C.

For the treatment of THE LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE and other Drug Addictions. The Tobacco Habit, Nerve Exhaustion

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VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS.

Double Daily Service to All Points, North, South, Southeast and Southwest.

Train No. 36 leaves Charlotte at 5 a. m., for Wilmington, Southern Pines, Raleigh, Portsmouth, Norfolk and Old Point Comfort, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Also for Chester, Greenwood, Athens and Atlanta, connecting at Atlanta with all lines diverging to the South, Southeast and Southwest. Sleeping car from Monroe both North and South. At Portsmouth connections are made with the Bay Line for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; with the N. Y. P. and N. for Philadelphia and New York; with the Old Dominion Line for New York; with the Norfolk & Washington Boat for Washington, and with M. & M. T. Co's., steamers for Boston and Providence.

Those desiring speed, safety and comfort purchase their tickets via the Seaboard Air Line.

Train No. 402 leaves Charlotte at 8:20 p. m. Through sleeping car to Portsmouth. Passengers on this train connect at Monroe with sleeping car for Washington, where connections are made for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Connection also made at Monroe for Athens, Atlanta and all points South, Southeast and Southwest.

Train No. 403 leaves Charlotte at 8:10 a. m., for Lincolnton, Shelby and Rutherfordton.

How to Get Beer in Wales.

The well-known attorney, J. Willis Gleed of Topeka, is going to Wales on business, and Howell Jones has been instructing Mr. Gleed "how to ask for two glasses of beer in Welsh." This is the proper version: "Byddweh mor garedig a dyfod a dau wydriad or diod oreu sydd genych."—Kansas City Journal.

Card playing has increased of late in Britain. The number of new packs brought into use last year exceeded 2,250,000, an increase of 250,000 on the year before, and of 300,000 on 1896.

HAVE YOU A HOME?

If so, you want a GARLAND STOVE to make you happy. If they are not sold by your leading merchant, write to

SHEPHERD SUPPLY CO., CHARLESTON, S. C., —STATE AGENTS FOR—

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES The World's Best

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF GALVANIZED CORNICES, ETC.

THE VERY BEST $1.50 MEN'S DRESS SHOE ON THE MARKET.

Our Mutual Friend, Red Seal Cartons.

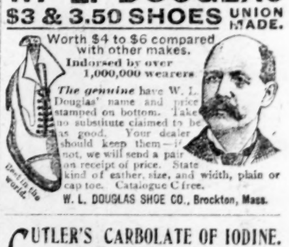
Men's Sizes $1.50.

Boys' and Youths $1.25.

Will be on sale by one of the best merchants in this town—ask for them. Made only by

J. K. ORR SHOE CO. ATLANTA, GA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.



Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes. Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers

The genuine have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send a pair upon receipt of price. State kind of leather, size, and width, plain or cap toe. Catalogue free.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

CUTLER'S CARBOLATE OF IODINE.

A guaranteed Cure for Catarrh, Consumption and Hay Fever. All Druggists, $1.00. W. H. SMITH & CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Props.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted from any cause. CURED by DR. KLISS'S INVIGORATING TONIC. Used successfully since 1871.

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